

Success Depends  
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Liberal patronage of a good newspaper such as the  
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Circulation 40,000  
Biggest West of  
the Mississippi.

VOL. 54. NO. 333.

# ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

FOURTY-SIX PAGES.

A Sure Prelude  
to Wealth . . . . .

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Is constant and persistent advertising. Try the  
*Sunday Post-Dispatch*.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1902.

## HOME OF MISSOURI FEUDS WITHIN 75 MILES OF ST. LOUIS RELENTLESS AS THE MAFIA

No Prospect of a Truce in the  
Dooley-Harris Vendetta of  
St. Francois County.

"HE KILLED MY FATHER;  
NOW I'VE GOT HIM"

So Shouted Bill Dooley After  
Assassination of Bill  
Harris Last Week.

PEOPLE OF THE COUNTY SAY:  
"LET THEM SHOOT IT OUT"

Record Now Stands Three Doo-  
leys to Two Harrises Slain  
--All the Living Armed.

\*\*\*\*\*  
PARTIES TO THE FEUD.  
\*\*\*\*\*  
KILLED.  
WILLIAM HARRIS, SR.  
WESLEY HARRIS.  
WILLIAM HARRIS, JR.  
W. H. DOOLEY.  
JOHN DOOLEY.  
THE LIVING.  
JOSEPH DOOLEY.  
LESTER DOOLEY.  
WILLIAM DOOLEY.  
JAMES HARRIS.  
FRANK HARRIS.  
THE WOUNDED.  
JAMES HARRIS.  
FRANK HARRIS.  
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From a Post-Dispatch Staff Correspondent.  
DOE RUN, Mo., July 18.—St. Francois County, the home of Sam Hildebrand of bushwhacker fame, is rapidly achieving a reputation as the feud country of Missouri.

Just now the Harris-Dooley feud, at Doe Run, only 75 miles from St. Louis, of seven years' duration, has reached a battle stage. Twenty-five years ago the Wallen-Woods-McVey feud, on the border of St. Francois and Washington counties, held the boards for some years. Forty years ago Sam Hildebrand took advantage of the civil war conditions to seek satisfaction for the wrongs done him and his family by neighbors.

Sam got a great deal of satisfaction, too. He killed approximately 200 men, if the local chroniclers do not err; and he had the added satisfaction of being killed himself, in 1877, by a man who had no personal enemy for him.

This mining town of Doe Run, which was wilderness in the days of Sam Hildebrand, is the center of the present feud, in which the Dooley and Harris families figure. The town is less than 20 years old, but it has seen sufficient feud warfare to make it a candidate for notoriety against some of Kentucky's dark and bloody grounds.

It was in a saloon in this town that George Wallen, leader of the earlier feud, was shot and killed by Bill Ross, a rascally outsider. Wallen, a few years before his death, had slain Fayette McVey at Irondequoit, in Washington County, riding him down one dark night.

McVey and Jeff Woods were returning home from a temperance lecture. They lived on farms and were walking up the railroad track, when George Wallen and some others of his clan dashed down the track on horseback, chasing McVey and Woods down one side of the embankment and Woods down the other. George Wallen shot and killed McVey.

As a small boy I experienced the excitement of witnessing this tragedy, except the actual killing, and a few minutes later I found the body of McVey. That night's experience gave me a grawsome distaste for feuds.

When arrested and taken to the jail at Potosi, he muttered remarked:

"Well, I always wanted to live in a brick house, and now I'm in one."

"You," said the jailer, "and you're liable to live inside a stone wall the rest of your life."

But the jailer was mistaken. He did not understand the red business. A feud killing, whether in Kentucky or Missouri, is not murder in the ordinary sense, as the law apparently interprets it.

JUST A "FEUD FATALITY."

A feed fatality is—well, it is just a feed fatality.

This fine distinction is shown by the press agencies regarding the Dooley-Harris feud.

Last week Bill Harris was shot and killed by Bill Dooley, who fired at him in the back of the head while he sat in a sidecar of a passenger coach. The man who shot him was Reuben Dooley, at the appointed time.

The Dooleys, however, had no funds of \$300 each for their appearance, Judge James D. Fox, recently nominated for the bench, said.

He and his brothers, Les and Joe, he is under hand to appear at the courthouse in Farmington, Aug. 1, to trial on the charge of killing Wes Harris at the Doe Run picnic Aug. 4, 1900.

When the trial date was set, the Harris boys, each of Charlie, a mere boy, has died since then. He was a noncombatant. Mrs. Harris, mother of the boys, was present at the picnic.

The Dooleys arrived later. The elder Dooley, who drives a team, was working on his farm, working on the farm, hauling wood to town, digging in the lead mines everywhere—the Dooleys and Harrises were accompanied by their revolvers and some of their horses.

The Dooleys, when coming into town, were shot at by the Harris boys, who were armed with rifles.

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Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER. Published by THE PULITZER PUBLISHING CO., 210-22 N. Broadway.

## OUR BIGGEST SIX MONTHS.

JANUARY 1 TO JULY 1, 1902.

## CIRCULATION

Sunday Average 176,984

Daily and Sunday, average 111,761

60,000 BIGGER than that of any other newspaper west of the Mississippi.

## PEOPLE'S POPULAR

## WANT ADS.

Total for 6 Months 198,801

39,051 BIGGER than the total of the next largest newspaper medium west of the Mississippi.

The new Maine promises to be the fastest battleship afloat. The American navy is the model for all the world.

In general, things received are those which are asked for. This is well understood by all up-to-date corporations that have great designs.

The Paris newspaper which thinks the international trust conference will end in smoke is looking through the wrong end of the telescope. It begins in smoke.

The English people do not seem to know who's who. Won't Mr. Chamberlain tell them and put a stop to the discussion which must be very embarrassing to Mr. Balfour?

## BE A MAN.

A correspondent, confessing himself "a slave" whose letter to the Post-Dispatch has provoked considerable comment, himself raises an insurmountable obstacle to his liberation from the drink habit.

He may rest assured that as long as he is a slave he will make no progress. The condition precedent to reform is an assertion of manhood.

When a man confesses himself a slave he denies his manhood and cuts off the only way of escape to freedom.

External freedom, defined in law and custom, is only a shadow of the inner, real freedom of the soul. The soul that is slavish will be subject to slavish conditions and must submit to the restraints imposed by habit, circumstances or stronger men.

No nation of freemen was ever composed of men whose souls were not free and no individual man ever obtained the blessings of freedom from habit whose soul was not first liberated from the bondage of ignorance and made free by the power of truth.

Now, what is the truth which this poor unfortunate must apprehend? It is the simple fact that he is a man.

This is simple, but experience shows that its apprehension is not easy.

When a man says "I can't quit smoking" or "I can't overcome the drink habit" or, like a coward, submits to any of the cringing "I can'ts," he advertises himself a slave.

A slave is merely a man who doesn't know that he is a man. This is the truth of which slaves are ignorant.

A man will not get this knowledge by habitually contemplating the idea of slavery and attaching it to himself. Let him turn about, contemplate manhood, which is freedom, and attach that to himself. Let him assert and reassert his manhood until it becomes the one crowning fact of life.

There is too much dwelling upon incapacity, too much heed is paid the admonitions of fear. That rather of what a man can do, what you can do. Stop saying "can't" and shout "can." This is the truth. And be assured that if you tell the truth often enough you will come to believe it with all the energy of your heart.

Notwithstanding Cuba's troubles and the bad treatment she has received in Congress, it is her desire to make a creditable exhibit in the World's Fair. The new republic is wise enough to know the value of so great an opportunity to herself better known.

## MR. WU AND HIS BOOK.

Minister Wu Ting Fang is going to write a book about the United States.

Mr. Wu is a very interesting man and his book, which he will call "The Wonderful Nation," will be interesting, especially to Americans.

It is pleasant to know that Mr. Wu thinks ours is a wonderful nation and that he is a real and appreciative friend of American people and institutions.

He himself is a refutation of popular ideas concerning China and the Chinese. The notion of the "heathen Chinese" has been generalized to include all the people of that vast empire. As a matter of fact the Chinese are a highly civilized people with a fine culture of their own, which in many respects is worthy of imitation. Mr. Wu is an example of the polished man of the world in the best sense of that term. He is a representative man and his people should be judged in the light of his representative character.

Mr. Wu's book will not lack readers, and his publishers won't have to resort to puffery to make it sell.

Consul General Bragg says of the Cubans: "Uncle Sam might as well try to make a whistle out of a pig's tail as to try to do anything with these people." Senor De Loma who called President McKinley "a politicalista" will no doubt be willing to collaborate with General Bragg in the preparation of a book on "The Indiscretion of Diplomats."

## AN INSPIRING EXAMPLE.

A recent Post-Dispatch contained the story of Mr. T. Miller, who died after achieving three fortunes, having made a most striking battle against inherited poverty and misfortune.

The son of a poor stableman, who died when young Miller was but 11 years old, leaving him a half-starved member of a family of eight children, this product of American pluck set out to make his fortune at that early age.

For a while, he had to sleep on park benches in New York. Beginning as helper at a fish stand at \$2 a week he gradually but surely accumulated money, until he had enough in business on his own account. Without knowing tried to effect the axiom laid down by John Stuart

the basis of the power to create wealth is ability lives the immediate gratification of our desires

Twice his fortune was swept away by reverses, but he built it up again and finally died rich.

But the best chapter in this humble hero's story is that which relates that he shared his wealth with his less fortunate and less persevering brothers and sisters. As soon as he had the means, he bought them a home, and when he died they became possessors of all he had accumulated.

A long time ago Paul, in one of his epistles, said: "If any provide not for his own, he is worse than an infidel."

So that, after all, Mr. Miller did no more than his duty. Yet, because some do not even this, we find his example inspiring. If, by merely coming up to the standard of his fellows, every man may be an inspiration to his fellows, every man has something to live for. It is a species of fame we can all win, in greater or less degree.

What will you give to help a poor sufferer to a cup of cold water?

What will you give to supply ice for a destitute fever patient?

What will you give to save the life of a suffering baby whose mother is too poor to buy ice?

## THE WAR BUSINESS.

Lord Kitchener's victories in the Soudan were due to his ability as an organizer, not to any genius as a soldier.

In 1870, when a boy of 19, he was a private in the French army and used his eyes to good purpose. He saw that the French were brave soldiers and their commanders well trained in tactics and strategy. But he likewise saw miles of freight cars loaded with munitions of war stalled and inaccessible; he saw soldiers starving for lack of food which no one had authority to furnish and freezing for want of overcoats securely tied up with red tape. The material was abundant, but the work of distribution was badly organized, or rather not organized at all, and might as well have been in the warehouses in Paris.

When he was sent to Khartoum he didn't march with colors or fife and drums beating, nor did he indulge in any of the pomp and circumstance of war. He knew that in modern times such things were tomfoolery. He fears that he may not be permitted to serve. That which is near him he knows; he is habituated to its humiliations, its penalties and its rewards; that which lies outside he dare not learn. A child in the dark is not more panic-stricken than this man when he loses his job.

Such men remain 20 years in one position, if they may. They grow progressively incapable. Their lives are reduced to a routine that paralyzes the mind and dulls the soul. They are neither good nor bad. Like Tomlinson in Kipling's poem, they are neither fit for heaven nor for hell. A new boss arrives, a younger man maybe, and they are thrust into the outer darkness.

I do not condemn their steadiness. I have no scorn for a record of long, faithful work in one rank. Millions of men early in life have found their vocation in small fields and have cultivated that field and themselves; they have grown great souls in narrow houses. All men are not born to lead, to rule. Leading and ruling is not doing all the good work of the world.

I only condemn and scorn that weakness of spirit which allows fear to encompass and control. And of all fears that make for ineffectiveness the fear of losing a job is the most virulent. A man who has no self-confidence, no self-respect, who does not know that wherever he may be the world will be glad to owe him a living if he but works for that credit on the books deserves to lose his job and only the kind fairies can save it for him.

The self-respecting man is always capable, always valuable. The employer who does not get this value has defective sight or is hampered by conditions which force them against his will to separate. The essence of the employer's attitude toward the capable man was shown me years ago in conversation with a captain of industry who had met reverses and was in poor health. We were speaking of one who had worked for him and who was out of employment.

"He's all right," said the captain. "He has brains and character. Any man would be glad to employ him. I only wish I were well, I'd make money out of him."

Office politics, shop politics, bosses' favoritism, idiosyncrasies of leaders, prejudices, enmities, trade conditions—all or any of these may affect the tenure of a good man in a job. All of these are in the chances of life, but there was never a truer bit of proverbial philosophy than the saying: "You can't keep a good man down."

If you are a worker, if you are skilled in your craft, if you are sober, progressive and intelligent, don't spoil your life and ruin your prospects by fear. Bear yourself with a bold front, a self-respecting front, and the work of the whole world is your job. The world wants you, it wants to make profit out of you and it will better than could be expected of a candidate for a second term.

It is a little moment whether there was a formal alliance between the United States and the Philippines. The Filipinos aided us, and naturally supposed they would be treated as well as the Cubans. There is nothing in the Dewey testimony to relieve us of the censure which history is certain to write against us.

A writer in Colman's *Rural World* of July 9 says that a recent visit to Union Market disclosed the fact that more oleomargarine was being sold than butter, and that the bogus article was being passed off as "Elgin creamery." When we get a good milk inspection law, it might be well to legislate against this butter fraud.

It is remarkable if true that crows eat potato bugs. Even strenuous chickens to which these bugs have been thrown have found them too much trouble to dissect. Only "pizen" has seemed to be of any use in the contest with the voracious destroyers.

What with the friars, and trusts, and the Isthmian canal and Babcock and Roosevelt, the American situation is getting complicated. Can the party keep together on all these acute questions?

If the city government is absent, public business need not suffer. In Minneapolis, where the mayor and corporation are under indictment or fugitives from justice, a newspaper reporter is running things.

With the prize orator of Harvard a full-blooded negro, there is no black man in Congress. Will New England now brace and elect a cultivated Afro-American to the House of Representatives?

It is said that the Czar's anti-trust campaign is to be directed solely against American trusts. Wouldn't it be wise for the Czar of Russia to settle his differences with Carr Morgan by arbitration?

It is pleasant to know that Mr. Wu thinks ours is a wonderful nation and that he is a real and appreciative friend of American people and institutions.

He himself is a refutation of popular ideas concerning China and the Chinese. The notion of the "heathen Chinese" has been generalized to include all the people of that vast empire. As a matter of fact the Chinese are a highly civilized people with a fine culture of their own, which in many respects is worthy of imitation. Mr. Wu is an example of the polished man of the world in the best sense of that term. He is a representative man and his people should be judged in the light of his representative character.

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If the city government is absent, public business need not suffer. In Minneapolis, where the mayor and corporation are under indictment or fugitives from justice, a newspaper reporter is running things.

With the prize orator of Harvard a full-blooded negro, there is no black man in Congress. Will New England now brace and elect a cultivated Afro-American to the House of Representatives?

It is said that the Czar's anti-trust campaign is to be directed solely against American trusts. Wouldn't it be wise for the Czar of Russia to settle his differences with Carr Morgan by arbitration?

It is pleasant to know that Mr. Wu thinks ours is a wonderful nation and that he is a real and appreciative friend of American people and institutions.

He himself is a refutation of popular ideas concerning China and the Chinese. The notion of the "heathen Chinese" has been generalized to include all the people of that vast empire. As a matter of fact the Chinese are a highly civilized people with a fine culture of their own, which in many respects is worthy of imitation. Mr. Wu is an example of the polished man of the world in the best sense of that term. He is a representative man and his people should be judged in the light of his representative character.

Mr. Wu's book will not lack readers, and his publishers won't have to resort to puffery to make it sell.

Consul General Bragg says of the Cubans: "Uncle Sam might as well try to make a whistle out of a pig's tail as to try to do anything with these people." Senor De Loma who called President McKinley "a politicalista" will no doubt be willing to collaborate with General Bragg in the preparation of a book on "The Indiscretion of Diplomats."

It is a little moment whether there was a formal alliance between the United States and the Philippines. The Filipinos aided us, and naturally supposed they would be treated as well as the Cubans. There is nothing in the Dewey testimony to relieve us of the censure which history is certain to write against us.

A writer in Colman

## WITH THE SUMMER GARDENS AND THEIR PLAYERS

Accustomed though he was to extravagant spectacular scenes of splendor, the Egyptian Arbaces would rub his eyes in wonder could he now gaze upon the gorgeous fete shown in Pain's "Last Days of Pompeii" in St. Louis, at Handlan's Park, which are in a measure supposed to be a representation of the festivities of his day. But it is a long lapse of time between the year of our Lord 79 and the present day, and some marvels "improvements" have been made in the interest of the "Last Days of Pompeii" in securing "entertainments." In the fete days of ancient Rome, the "Fire Dance of Isis" was one of the foremost feast day festivities. In the Pain Pompeian spectacle this dance or ballet, as it is now called, is reproduced with some startling "effects." Eight handsome, shapely dancers, draped in hundreds of yards of flaming silk, execute the figures of the Pompeian dance completely enveloped in a furnace of fire. Ingenious pyrotechnic devices and a host of powerfully reproduced scenes are brought into play to secure the results shown, and this particular ballet is one of the most beautiful and amazing ever seen in a theater or on the printed page. Another attractive dance is the "Greek Roman Ballet" by beautiful Greek slaves. The costumes are fine, and all other dances and ensembles of the Pompeian and the vast money could produce, and the entire spectacle is a kaleidoscope of brilliancy and novelty, and a grand success. The scenes staged by Weitzman and his sister must be seen to be fully appreciated. The Faust family, with both the father and the two sons, all have novel, high-class specialties. The special nights this week, the final week, will be as follows: Saturday, Children's Day; Tuesday, university; Wednesday, Odd Fellows; Thursday, Knights of Pythias; Friday, Eagle Scouts; Saturday, Knights of Pythias. The Pompeii spectacle closes in this city next Saturday night.

With Nat Willis supplying new songs and new gags, and the elephants showing a few more tricks, which they have practiced during the week, Forest Park Highlands is to have four new vaudeville acts of the all-star variety. Al Almon and Lizzie Dumont will do their instrumental "Homer Specials"; then there are great military marches and two-steps on several kinds of brass instruments. Their make-up is very attractive, and the girls, Florence Modena, Rosina Joe and Wally, are the leaders in scenic comedy, both in this country and abroad. The girls, however, will make a good vaudeville turn. Drawee presents an entirely new juggling specialty. He takes his entrance in a jester's cap and later uses the cap as a part of his properties. Drawee no longer imitates Kara, but does an independent act of his own. The newest act is a girl who is a typical street hawk with well trained, finely blending voices. Their ensemble singing is superb.

Next Tuesday, July 22, the St. Louis butchers will hold their annual picnic and barbecue at Forest Park Highlands at both the matinee and evening performances.

At Delmar Garden the opera company will tonight open a week's run of Bufile's beautiful opera, "The Bohemian Girl." After a week of frothy English musical comedy, the production of one of the standard works affords ample variety to display the versatility of the Delmar organization.

The story, plot and action, as well as the solo parts, which are well known to all familiar to opera goers. The historical locale in which "Aline, the infant Queen of Aragon" is raised from drowning by Thaddeus, the proscribed Pole, and afterward rescued by him from the Saracens, is replete with stirring climaxes, smashing ensembles and tuneful songs as well as a number of opportunities for elaborate staging, mounting and costuming.

Of the cast, both Maud Williams as Aline and Mira Delamont as Thaddeus have parts well suited to their capabilities. Mira, who has recently established herself as a leading favorite in that her popularity appears to increase with each performance. Whether in comedy, drama, light or romantic opera, Miss Williams is quite at home in the role she is called upon to sing. Mira Delamont, also, can always be relied upon for a thoroughly smooth performance of her duties and Thaddeus should be one of his best roles. Edwin A. Clark, as Aline's father, is at the pivot of the story and with his usual easy rendering of this class of roles should please his audience. The entire cast is evenly balanced, the chorus is well supplied with good ensemble members and a "solo" may be added for elaborate staging, mounting and costuming.

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The Delmar Garden Band, under the direction of D. Balfour, also offers an attractive new program of music for the daily band concerts.

The Buhler-Kemble-Rising Stock Company at Koerner's Garden, yielding to a general request for the lighter class of plays, will offer the ever-pleasing comedy drama, "Frou Frou," for the coming week.

"Frou Frou" is in the style of "Camille" and several other plays from the French and will be a pleasant change from the ever-classical plays usually presented by this company. Mr. Buhler will play a direct part, in which he is equally at home in comedy, drama, light or romantic.

Coquelin has secured Mme. Blonstein's

version of "Ivan the Terrible," which is said to be superior to anything Rostand ever did. The American rights have been bought, it is said, for Dodson, whom Klaw & Erlanger are going to star.

Clyde Fitch, who now is under his mother's roof, is getting better, and as soon as he is a little stronger will come to Versailles, where he will be the guest of Elizabeth Marbury and Elsie Wolfe until the middle of September. Then all will return to America.

Viscountess de Tredern, who is well known in New York society, will produce Chabrier's opera "Gwendoline," herself taking the leading part.

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## PEOPLING AN UNBORN TOWN

1000 Missourians Will Move to Oklahoma.

### GOING TO THOMAS CITY

A "BLUE SKY" REAL ESTATE SCHEME THAT GREW.

Plan Evolved by Trenton Financiers Expected to Enrich Promoters and Make Happy Homes for Investors.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.  
TRENTON, Mo., July 20.—In the central part of Custer County, O. T., is the site of an unborn town which already has 1000 inhabitants. The promoters, since July 20, have more business firms of other character and good prospects for being made a division point on the Frisco system.

With no fear of disappointment in the matter of gender, the future municipality has been boldly christened "Thomas City." The date of its birth is set for Aug. 19.

On this date there will be an excursion from Trenton, and about 1000 persons, including not less than 1000 persons. These excursionists are already owners of Thomas City real estate in varying quantities, and some will make further investments for the purpose of locating their respective business houses. The immigrants are of both sexes, though males are in the majority, and comprise some of the most substantial people of Missouri and southern Iowa.

#### COLONIZING SCHEME.

In May, 1901, four Trenton capitalists and speculators conceived a novel plan for populating a new country and furnishing investment for small capital. Lots were sold to investors at a uniform rate, but without the use of chart or survey. It was announced that at the time of the location of the new town a drawing would occur, in which each purchaser would be allowed an equal number of lots in the desirable location.

The company promised that all receipts from the sale of "lot certificates" would be used to induce manufacturers, etc., to enter the new town, the managers reaping their profits afterward in the sale of alternate lots reserved from the drawing. The location was left to a committee of five persons, three being of the purchasers and two of the company.

The selection was made last week, and within 10 days the site of the Frisco will be laid into "Thomas City." If Blackwell is to be the division point, which is considered more than likely, there is every reason to believe that Thomas City will be similarly blessed by the railroad.

The Trenton concert band will accompany the excursion of fortune-seekers in August, and will furnish music during a week of festivities at the opening. The drawing will then occur, and 1000 alternate lots reserved by the committee will be sold at public auction. An offer of \$1000 for first choice of these lots has already been refused. The site of the new town cost the company \$60,000.

#### A RESPONSIBLE COMPANY.

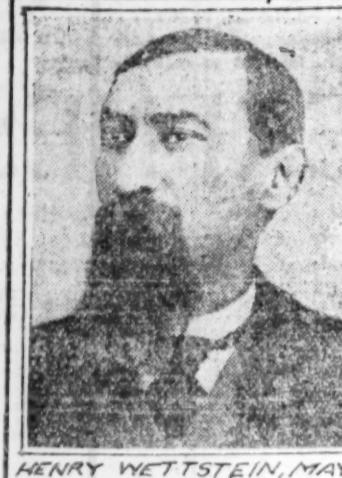
The Oklahoma Railway Townsite Co., by which the promoters of this novel project are collectively known, is composed of responsible and reputable financiers. Henry Wettstein, president, is a new major of Trenton and local representative of Anheuser-Busch Brewing Co., which has large local property interests. H. M. Cook, treasurer, is cashier of the Trenton National Bank and a capitalist of large means and aggressive enterprise. G. H. Rice, secretary, is a grocer of Trenton, who made a stake of the gold fields of the Klondike in 1899. W. H. Roh, vice-president and manager, is a druggist and speculator of Trenton, and is widely known as a shrewd trader and hustler.

About the day of the opening will appear the first issue of the Thomas City Tribune, a daily newspaper yet in the formative period. This enterprise is headed by two well known and highly respectable men, E. S. Bronson, editor, prominent in the newspaper circles of the state and has been connected but recently with the Trenton Republican. Norris A. Nichols, business manager and writer, is a young newspaper man of much promise and high personal and business standing.

These two have contracts already made for considerable advertising, and will start business in a tent in August. Afterwards they will erect a galvanized iron building, to be shipped there in sections, and will have a printing office 80x125 feet on the ground floor.

This is one of the many business interests which are ready to materialize at Thomas City when the survey is completed and the town is born. Among others are

## MISSOURIANS WHO WILL FOUND CITY IN OKLAHOMA



HENRY WETTSTEIN, MAYOR OF TRENTON AND PRESIDENT OF THE OKLAHOMA RAILWAY TOWNSITE COMPANY.



R. M. COOK, A TRENTON BANKER AND TREASURER OF THE OKLAHOMA RAILWAY TOWNSITE COMPANY.



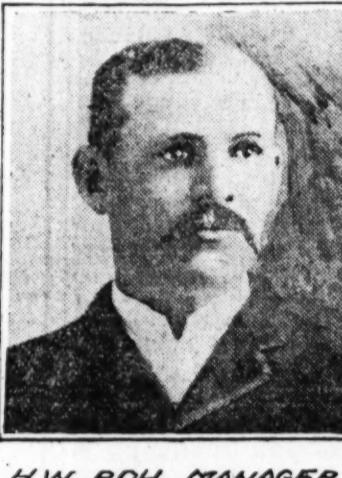
C. H. RICE, SECRETARY OF THE OKLAHOMA RAILWAY TOWNSITE COMPANY, WHO MADE A FORTUNE IN THE KLONDIKE.



E. S. BRONSON, EDITOR OF THE DAILY TRIBUNE, SOON TO BE PUBLISHED AT THOMAS CITY, O.T.



N. A. NICHOLS, BUSINESS MANAGER AND WRITER FOR THE DAILY TRIBUNE, SOON TO BE PRINTED IN A TOWN NOT YET IN EXISTENCE.



H. W. ROH, MANAGER OF THE NEW TOWNSITE SCHEME IN OKLAHOMA.

LEADERS IN THE MOVEMENT NOW PROGRESSING AT TRENTON TO PEOPLE "THOMAS CITY" IN A DAY,

## KING'S YACHT, CLOSELY GUARDED

Precautions Taken Excite Great Apprehension.

### MONARCH IS STILL VERY ILL

SUFFERS SEVERELY FROM THE WOUND MADE BY SURGEONS.

So Far He Has Been Unable to Sit, Being Tightly Bandaged—Even Kitchener Was Not Permitted to See Him.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.

ROM, July 19.—The Pope received a short time ago a tottering woman who had reached the age of 102 years, Anna Moren. When she was 15 years old she had borne in her arms and carried for walks in the country the little Joachim Pecc, then a year old, and he was later, at the age of XIII, the Pope received his former nurse in the most amiable fashion, and for half an hour chatted with her, recalling various episodes of his childhood.

TOO SMALL TO BE KILLED

Diminutive Employee of a Railway Who Has Had Remarkable Escapes From Death.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

PITTSBURG, July 19.—Emery Dull, a diminutive employee of the Pennsylvania railroad, bears a charmed life. Within the past two years he has been knocked down and run over three times by a locomotive, each time escaping death, but always surviving.

This is one of the many business interests which are ready to materialize at Thomas City when the survey is completed and the town is born. Among others are

## COLORADO HAS ONE SENATOR TOO MANY

100 UNDER CONSTITUTION AND 101 BY ACTUAL COUNT.

YET EVERYTHING IS LEGAL

Two Holdovers Were Overlooked and Nobody Knows What to do in the Matter.

DENVER, Colo., July 19.—A surplus of one state senator, and a legislature of 101 legally elected members, when the constitutional limitation is 100, is now confronting the state of Colorado.

The fact that a United States senator is to be chosen by the Fourteenth General Assembly adds apprehension to the situation.

There was an official conference at the statehouse over the matter. Senator H. L. Roberts of Georgetown, one of the two holdover senators from the new district of Jefferson and Clear Creek Counties, was present, and so was Attorney-General Post and Secretary of State Miller.

The secretary of state declared he could not interfere in the matter.

"I cannot legislate a member of the legislature out of office," Mr. Mills told Senator. "Neither can I present any senatorial districts to the new legislature."

Gen. Post decided that there was no action that he could take, but neither the attorney-general nor any other lawyer who has informed the man on the matter has an opinion on what the procedure should be.

Senator Roberts simply says: "I shall not do anything."

And word comes from Golden that Senator Leander R. West will refuse also to give up his seat.

The separation law is legal in itself. It does not create too many senators, but simply consolidates two districts that both have been overlooked, leaving it the fact was overlooked that both of the districts had holdover senators.

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## LONG CHASE FOR OTTO E. JAEKEL

Shadowed by Pinkertons for Many Weeks.

CHASED THOUSANDS OF MILES

FROM ARGENTINE REPUBLIC THROUGH THE UNITED STATES.

Thence to the City of Mexico and Back to Wisconsin, Where He Was Finally Taken Into Custody.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.  
CHICAGO, July 19.—Behind the fact that Otto E. Jaekel was arrested at Waukesha, Wis., last week and was brought to this city by Deputy United States Marshal Almon Johnson on a charge of embezzeling \$38,700 in the Argentine Republic lies a most interesting story of flight on the part of Jaekel and pursuit by detectives. The adventure, depicted by Archibald Clavering Gause, in his tragical chapters, are tame in comparison with the actual events by Jaekel and the Pinkerton detectives.

The Chicago Pinkerton Detective Agency was engaged on a case and the alleged shortage was discovered and results show what they did in securing evidence and in the final stages of the chase of his capture after a chase of 13,000 miles. At no time, until he settled in Trevor, did the fugitive have a safe place to go to, hand, by the aid of the telegraph and telephone, there was never a moment during the chase when he did not know where he was located.

Since Jaekel's arrest many stories have been told as to why. It was stated that the Argentine Republic had offered a reward of \$5000 for his capture. This, it has been found, is untrue. No reward was offered and the wages paid the detective was wholly on a per diem basis for which a bill had already been sent in.

On March 1, Jaekel emigrated, substituted the name of H. Neuman on 200,000 dollars of drafts payable to Englehardt, Von Berthum & Co., and obtained the same firm. The company had, on Jaekel's representation, decided to open branch offices in Mexico and had sent a clerk and visited her. This information served a double purpose. From it an expressman was found who had been in Mexico and trunks to the home of her sister, Mrs. Klingner, 28 West Eighteenth street, and Jaekel was able to get a ticket to San Francisco, Cal.

Men were detailed by Superintendent J. M. Englehardt to shadow Jaekel. Jaekel shadow the Klingner house and orders were telephoned to San Francisco hotel to release Jaekel, and it was not until April 1 that he had purchased tickets for San Francisco. He had a photograph of him that he was located. Before this time, however, he had purchased tickets for the train to El Paso, thence south to the Mexican Central.

Jaekel had a number of criminal incidents, it was ascertained that he stopped at the San Francisco Hotel. He had registered under the name of Neuman and the amount of the money will be shown in the detailed account of the chase. Jaekel secured the money in his name and then, two days afterward left for Genoa, Mrs. Wernicke, who has been known as his wife and by whom he had two children, a girl of 12 and a boy of 10 years, left in Paris.

Jaekel Represented Himself as Neuman.

Jaekel arrived in Europe about April 1 and shortly afterward, it is said, he represented himself as Neuman and secured the San Francisco on such representation. That he secured the money in his name and that that fact aided in his recovery of the money will be shown in the detailed account of the chase. Jaekel secured the money in his name and then, two days afterward left for Genoa, Mrs. Wernicke, who has been known as his wife and by whom he had two children, a girl of 12 and a boy of 10 years, left in Paris.

Jaekel stayed in Genoa two weeks, at which time he took passage for Le Havre, France, arriving there April 10. A day or two afterward he secured transportation to New York on the steamship Kron Prinz Wilhelm, which had been chartered by a company with a man named Schweihsheim, and a son, a respectable citizen of Springfield, O., whose name is unknown. The relationship with this man began very near being the means of Jaekel's retiring into oblivion.

On April 12, Jaekel, who had been in the Pinkerton agency received particulars from Englehardt, Von Berthum & Co. regarding Jaekel, and he was directed to leave by an order to keep track of him until the necessary papers for his arrest could be secured.

Upon the arrival of the Kron Prinz Wilhelm at New York Pinkerton men were at the ship and made arrangements with the Pinkerton representatives to explain the situation to the ship's officers and they were given a description of Jaekel and his company. But in these negotiations the ship's crew gave Schweihsheim's description for that of Jaekel. Consequently, when inquiries were made at the American offices the Pinkerton men found that the man whom they supposed they were after had not been on board.

Telegrams were sent to Chicago and the man answering the description was found to have been in New York for one day and then to have purchased a ticket for Trevor, Wis. Investigation soon proved to the Pinkerton agents that they were on the wrong track, and they ascertained

## Weak Men Cured Free

Send Name and Address Today—You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous for Life.

NSURES LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, fatigued, night sweats, varicose veins, etc., and enlarge



Health, Strength and Vigor for Men

small weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. Kapp Medical Co., 1000 N. Hull Street, Chicago, and they will gladly send the free receipt with full directions. Any man may easily cure himself at home. It is certain and safe. The receipt is a copy of a long and interesting extract taken from their daily mail.

MYSTERY OF A SKULL

Boy in Hypnotic State Said His Father's Body Would be Found Then.

PRAGUE, July 16.—Interest- ing events prevail here over the finding of the skull of a man under a pile of refuse.

Dr. McAee, a hypnotist, has been giving exhibitions in the name of Bitterde in a hypnotic state with a view of ascertaining what was missing for over four years.

"Dear Sirs—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exact, the needed strength and vigor were complete, restored and enlarged in an entirely satisfactory manner."

"Dear Sirs—Please accept my sincere thanks for your recent date. I have given your treatment to many and they have been extraordinary. It has completely braced me and just as vigorous as when a boy and you cannot tell me how."

"Dear Sirs—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exact, the needed strength and vigor were complete, restored and enlarged in an entirely satisfactory manner."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mail or wire, and the address is 1000 N. Hull Street, Chicago, Ill.

## LED PINKERTONS A LONG CHASE.



## HIS DAUGHTER WAS THE PRIZE

How a Kansas Farmer Secured Laborers.

## ROMANCE OF A WHEATFIELD

GIRL GIVEN AS A WIFE TO THE BEST HARVESTER.

She Got a Smart Young Man From Illinois and Half of a Four Thousand Dollar Crop for Her Share of the Profits.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

WICHITA, Kan., July 19.—A 500-acre field of wheat was ripening in the hot glare of a Kansas sun. Dozens of similar, though smaller, fields surrounded this one. In appearance all were alike, however, and the 500-acre field thus failed to come in for any particular distinction in that line. But its owner, Farmer Woolsey, was and is an erratic farmer, prone to despair over things trivial. As the sun grew hotter and the wheat yellowed, the man and his wife, the old Farmer Woolsey was on the verge of desperation. The drama of the harvest time was thus thrust upon him. For he was without hands, a common cry in Kansas at this time. The Pratt, near where his farm is located, but his appeals to the state free labor bureau were in vain. "We are not wanted," he said. "The supply that arrived today has all been taken away before you came," the clerk would tell him.

The old farmer would drive to town at daybreak and camp upon the threshold of the harvest hand bureau. When he was big enough from Wichita he grabbed some of the best looking hands and hurried them to his field. The machine he dragged was a hand binder, which was old and clogged once more. Farmer Woolsey began to feel the light of heart. The harvesting of this 500-acre field, when the wheat was ripe, began the romance which came to this particular field and made it the center of attraction during the harvest time. The wheat was ripe in about 24 hours it became famous in its own peculiar way.

The waves of summer heat rolled over the wheat field, making it desperately hard on the tendered, who vented their spleen in the fields of them for the first time. The hands were scared and browned in a day. The harvesters found their vitalities tested with the great self-binders. The wages paid were not large enough to attract even the most ambitious to the field.

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## ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH.

Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER. Published by THE PULITZER PUBLISHING CO., 810-12 N. Broadway.

OUR BIGGEST SIX MONTHS.  
JANUARY 1 TO JULY 1, 1902.  
CIRCULATION

Sunday Average 176,984

Daily and Sunday, average 111,761

60,000 BIGGER than that of any other newspaper west of the Mississippi.

## PEOPLE'S POPULAR

## WANT ADS.

Total for 6 Months 198,801

39,051 BIGGER than the total of the next largest newspaper medium west of the Mississippi.

The new Maine promises to be the fastest battleship afloat. The American navy is the model for all the world.

General things received are those which are asked for. It is well understood by all up-to-date corporations that have great

The Paris newspaper which thinks the international trust conference will end in smoke is looking through the wrong end of the telescope. It begins in smoke.

The English people do not seem to know who's who. Won't Mr. Chamberlain tell them and put a stop to the discussion which must be very embarrassing to Mr. Balfour?

## BE A MAN.

A correspondent confessing himself "a slave," whose letter to the Post-Dispatch has provoked considerable comment, himself raises an insurmountable obstacle to his liberation from the drink habit.

He may rest assured that as long as he is a slave he will make no progress. The condition precedent to reform is an assertion of manhood.

When a man confesses himself a slave he denies his manhood and cuts off the only way of escape to freedom.

External freedom, defined in law and custom, is only a shadow of the inner, real freedom of the soul. The soul that is slavish will be subject to slavish conditions and must submit to the restraints imposed by habit, circumstances or stronger men.

No nation of freemen was ever composed of men whose souls were not free and no individual man ever obtained the blessings of freedom from habit whose soul was not first liberated from the bondage of ignorance and made free by the power of truth.

Now, what is the truth which this poor unfortunate must apprehend? It is the simple fact that he is a man.

This is simple, but experience shows that its apprehension is not easy.

When a man says "I can't quit smoking" or "I can't overcome the drink habit," or, like a coward, submits to any other of the cringing "I can't's," he advertises himself a slave.

A slave is merely a man who doesn't know that he is a man. This is the truth of which slaves are ignorant.

A man will not get this knowledge by habitually contemplating the idea of slavery and attaching it to himself. Let him turn about, contemplate manhood, which is freedom, and attach that to himself. Let him assert and reassess his manhood until it becomes the one crowning fact of life.

There is too much dwelling upon incapacity, too much heed is paid the admonitions of fear. Think rather of what a man can do, what you can do. Stop saying "can't" and shout "can." This is the truth. And be assured that if you tell the truth often enough you will come to believe it with all the energy of your heart.

Notwithstanding Cuba's troubles and the bad treatment she has received in Congress, it is her desire to make a creditable exhibit in the World's Fair. The new republic is wise enough to know the value of so great an opportunity to make herself better known.

## MR. WU AND HIS BOOK.

Minister Wu Ting Fane is going to write a book about the United States.

Mr. Wu is a very interesting man and his book, which he will call "The Wonderful Nation," will be interesting, especially to Americans.

It is good "to see ourselves as others see us," and if Mr. Wu is perfectly frank we shall learn many things about ourselves visible only to the sharp eyes of a cultivated foreigner.

It is pleasant to know that Mr. Wu thinks ours is a wonderful nation and that he is a real and appreciative friend of American people and institutions.

He himself is a refutation of popular ideas concerning China and the Chinese. The notion of the "heathen Chinese" has been generalized to include all the people of that vast empire. As a matter of fact the Chinese are a highly civilized people with a fine culture of their own, which in many respects is worthy of imitation. Mr. Wu is an example of the polished man of the world in the best sense of that term. He is an example of Chinese power and culture. He is a representative man and his people should be judged in the light of his representative character.

Mr. Wu's book will not lack readers, and his publishers won't have to resort to puffery to make it sell.

Consul General Bragg says of the Cubans: "Uncle Sam might as well try to make a whistle out of a pig's tail as to try to do anything with these people." Senator De Lome who called President McKinley "a political astro" will no doubt be willing to collaborate with General Bragg in the preparation of a book on "The Indiscretion of Diplomats."

## AN INSPIRING EXAMPLE.

A recent Post-Dispatch contained the story of Mr. T. Miller, who died after achieving three fortunes, having made a most striking battle against inherited poverty and misfortune.

The son of a poor stableman, who died when young Miller was but 11 years old, leaving him a half-starved member of a family of eight children, this product of American pluck set out to make his fortune at that early age.

For a while, he had to sleep on park benches in New York. Beginning as helper at a fish stand at \$2 a week he gradually but surely accumulated money, until he had enough in business on his own account. Without knowing

tried to effect the axiom laid down by John Stuart Mill: "the basis of the power to create wealth is ability to live the immediate gratification of our desires."

Twice his fortune was swept away by reverses, but he built it up again and finally died rich.

But the best chapter in this humble hero's story is that which relates that he shared his wealth with his less fortunate and less persevering brothers and sisters. As soon as he had the means, he bought them a home, and when he died they became possessors of all he had accumulated.

A long time ago Paul, in one of his epistles, said: "If any provide not for his own, he is worse than an infidel."

So that, after all, Mr. Miller did no more than his duty. Yet, because some do not even this, we find his example inspiring. If, by merely coming up to the standard of doing one's duty, a man may be an inspiration to his fellows, every man has something to live for. It is a species of fame we can all win, in greater or less degree.

What will you give to help a poor sufferer to a cup of cold water?

What will you give to supply ice for a destitute fever patient?

What will you give to save the life of a suffering baby whose mother is too poor to buy ice?

## THE WAR BUSINESS.

Lord Kitchener's victories in the Soudan were due to his ability as an organizer, not to any genius as a soldier.

In 1870, when a boy of 19, he was a private in the French army and used his eyes to good purpose. He saw that the French were brave soldiers and their commanders well trained in tactics and strategy. But he likewise saw miles of freight cars loaded with munitions of war stalled and incapable; he saw soldiers starving for lack of food which no one had authority to furnish and freezing for want of overcoats securely tied up with red tape. The material was abundant, but the work of distribution was badly organized, or rather not organized at all, and might as well have been in the warehouses in Paris.

When he was sent to Khartoum he didn't march with soldiers flying and drums beating, nor did he indulge in any of the pomp and circumstance of war. He knew that in modern times such things were tomfoolery.

On the contrary he went into the railroad business and built railroads. He employed engineers and constructed bridges. He became a man of affairs. When after 12 years the road was completed his locomotives butted the dervishes out of the country.

It was much the same in South Africa. Roberts won brilliant victories and marched to Pretoria. The victories were won and the march paid dividends only in ribbons and Victoria Crosses. Kitchener didn't go about to win victories. He saw wood and built blockhouses. He built railroads, too, and strung a few hundred miles of barbed wire fence. While he was doing all this the Boers won the victories and carried off the honors of war. Even the last battle fought was a British defeat. The laugh was on Kitchener every time—except the one at the end, which is the only laugh that counts in the reckoning.

War, like every other modern activity, is a matter of business, and can be successfully prosecuted only in a business-like way. Pipe and drum, brass buttons, prancing chargers, "war horses sniffing the battle from afar," "up guards and at them," "forward, forward," even flashing swords, gleaming bayonets, whistling bullets and roaring cannon—all these are vanity and vexation, plain flubdub, compared to railroads, bridges, electricity and hard grinding, patient work.

The great fact of modern life is plain, unpicturesque, practical and unpretentious. And war must conform to these methods, but not unheroic requirements.

In spite of President Roosevelt's appointment of machine politicians to high places, it is proposed to show that he has been a civil service reformer since he entered the White House, having placed more than 800 employees of the rural delivery service under civil service rules and restored 1800 field service employees of the War Department to the merit system. He is doubtless doing better than could be expected of a candidate for a second term.

It is of little moment whether there was a formal alliance between the United States and the Filipinos. The Filipinos aided us, and naturally supposed they would be treated as well as the Cubans. There is nothing in the Dewey testimony to relieve us of the censure which history is certain to write against us.

A writer in Colman's Rural World of July 9 says that a recent visit to Union Market disclosed the fact that more oleomargarine was being sold than butter, and that the bogus article was being passed off as "Elgin creamery." When we get a good milk inspection law, it might be well to legislate effectively against this butter fraud.

It is remarkable if true that crows eat potato bugs. Even strenuous chickens to which these bugs have been thrown have found them too much trouble to dissect. Only "plain" has seemed to be of any use in the contest with the voracious destroyers.

What with the friars, and trusts, and the Isthmian canal and Babcock and Roosevelt, the Republican situation is getting complicated. Can the party keep together on all these acute questions?

If the city government is absent, public business need not suffer. In Minneapolis, where the mayor and corporation are under indictment or fugitives from justice, a newspaper reporter is running things.

With the prize orator of Harvard a full-blooded negro, there is no black man in Congress. Will New England now brace up and elect a cultivated Afro-American to the House of Representatives?

It is said that the Czar's anti-trust campaign is to be directed solely against American trusts. Wouldn't it be wise for the Czar of Russia to settle his differences with Czar Morgan by arbitration?

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## LONG CHASE FOR OTTO E. JAEKEL

Shadowed by Pinkertons for Many Weeks.

CHASED THOUSANDS OF MILES  
FROM ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
THROUGH THE UNITED STATES.

Thence to the City of Mexico and Back to Wisconsin, Where He Was Finally Taken Into Custody.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Behind the fact that Otto E. Jaekel was arrested at Trevor, Wis., last week, and was brought to this city by Deputy United States Marshal Albin Johnson on a charge of embezzling \$5,700 in the Argentine Republic lies a most interesting story of flight on the part of Jaekel and his wife, Anna. The ventures depicted by Archibald Cushing Gunter, minus their tragical chapters, are tame in comparison with those encountered by the Pinkertons.

The National Pinkerton Agency was engaged on the case soon after Jaekel's alibi, though it was discovered and results were not yet in, was set up as evidence against him and in being the means of his capture after a chase of 13,000 miles. At no time, however, did the Pinkertons catch up to him. But, on the other hand, by the aid of the telegraph and telephone, they never gave a moment during the pursuit that they did not know about where he was located.

Since his arrest, many stories have been published in which it is stated that the Argentine Republic had offered a reward of \$10,000 for his capture. This it has been learned, was not true. The reward offered and the work done by the detectives was wholly on a per diem basis for which a bill was rendered.

On March 2, Jaekel, it is alleged, substituted the name of H. Neuman on 200,000 francs of bonds held by Englehardt, Von Bermuth & Co. and indorsed by the same firm. The company had, on Jaekel's instructions, opened to open branch offices in Berlin and Paris. The intention of opening an account in those cities was to cover the drafting of the same firm. Jaekel, it is alleged, forged the firm's name to let it be known that he was in Berlin and Paris, in which it was stated that H. Neuman would arrive in those cities on April 1. The dates of the drafts in question should be placed to his order.

### Jaekel Represented as Neuman.

Jaekel arrived in Europe about April 1 and shortly afterward, it is said, he represented himself as Neuman and secured the 200,000 francs on such representation. That he secured the money in gold and silver and not in bonds is not known, but the money will be shown in the decedent's account of the chase. Jaekel secured the money, it is said, and a few days afterward left for Germany, and a few days later telephoned to San Francisco hotel to reveal Jaekel, and it was not until then that he was located.

Jaekel, it is said, had purchased a photograph of him to show where he was located. For that time, however, he had purchased tickets to New York and had gone to the South Pacific to El Paso, thence south to the Mexican Central.

By other peculiar incidents, it was ascertained that he stopped at the San Francisco Hotel. He had registered under the name of "Becker." On one or two occasions the clerk had received telephone calls for "Becker" and a bell boy was sent through the rotunda calling the name. It was not known, however, that he had the name until it had been called two or three times. Then he jumped up and exclaimed, "That's me! I am da man." My name was Becker!

### Mexican Detectives Throw Off the Scent.

Jaekel, it is said, was in the City of Mexico and failed to locate the man and a special detective was sent over the Southern Pacific railroad to find out where he had vanished from his course as shown by the tickets purchased. Jaekel it appears had gone to El Paso and had then gone to Aguas Calientes. Before the "shadow" reached Jaekel arrived in the City of

Superintendent Schumacher's brother, who is connected with the Pinkerton service in Los Angeles. In the City of Mexico, and soon had Jaekel under surveillance. Jaekel stayed but a few days in the Mexican capital and then left for Chicago. Detective Schumacher, as reported to the Superintendant Schumacher, and there was no difficulty in finding him when he was located in Chicago.

The young woman, the contents of which were learned from information given by the detective shadowing Mrs. Klinger's house.

Meanwhile these detectives, who are accompanied by a maid, visited the New Era Deposit Vaults in Chicago. The man carried a heavy grip, while going to the vaults, and a light one when going from the vaults, and a light one when going to the vaults, and a light one when going to the vaults.

Jaekel was arrested, under circumstances which he had not been able to disclose to his wife, the contents of which were learned from information given by the detective shadowing Mrs. Klinger's house.

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## HUMBERT AFFAIR NOW HAS A DOUBLE

MAID SWINDLED TWO OLD WOMEN OUT OF \$80,000.

THEIR NAME WAS HUMBERT TOO

Had So Ingratiated Herself That Her Victims Refused to Believe They Were Being Swindled.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.

PARIS, July 19.—Another Humbert affair, in its essence strongly resembling the gigantic romance of the phantom heritage, has arisen to startle Paris. The singular feature of it is that the name of the person about whom Mme. Humbert, a widow, Mme. Humbert, and her daughter, rich from business some years ago with a fortune of 4,000,000 francs (\$800,000). They were old, the daughter being near 60 and the mother about 80, when they were taken in a maid about 25 years old, Marie Hause.

The latter soon gained an extraordinary ascendancy over the minds of these two old women, and their money, but was entrusted to her. In the meantime she told them that she had fallen heir to a fortune of 10,000,000 francs (\$2,000,000) in Mexico named Consigny. This property, she said, she intended to make over to them. She also made up a story that it was most probable she assumed that there were several Consigny heirs, the equivalents of the Czars of Russia, and that she was a maid brought into the affair by the courts.

Things went slowly for a while, but at last one of the lawyers investigating the case advised Mme. Humbert to bring the maid, fearing he might be deceived by the maid. The old women became frightened and promised to bring the maid. A few days later she wrote the lawyer, accusing him of bad faith and insisting that he was working for the Consigny family.

Some time after, Mme. Humbert and her daughter went to the bank and discovered that the maid had been swindled out of the sum. Simultaneously the heiress to the Humbert affair became known and she was turned over to the French authorities.

A portion of the original sum, the "Coffre Faux" in which the fabulous wealth was supposed to be stored, was sold for 1,000 francs for the small sum considering its weight of 325 pounds. Superstitious prejudice appears to have been attracted to it in the eyes of the collectors and it was acquired by a furniture dealer.

And End His Will.

From the Philadelphia Press.

"I see the prophetic oracle prophet out West who says all the rivers in this country will dry up in the course of time."

"So will he, thank heaven."

## COPPER CURES CONSUMPTION

New Treatment for Consumption  
Endorsed by Member of British  
Tuberculosis Congress—"Antidotum Tuberculosis" (the Copper Cure) Marvel of the Medi-  
cal World—Hope for All, No  
Matter How Bad Off.

Benefits Congressman Dingley's Son  
and Cures Others of Quick and Galloping  
Consumption and Tuberculosis  
in All Forms in Their Own Homes—  
Any One Can Find Out About It Free—  
Let Every Reader of the Post-  
Dispatch Write the Company at Once.



O. K. BUCKHORN,  
Chairman Kalamazoo Tuberculosis Committee, (Ltd.) and Member of British Tuberculosis Congress.

Consumptives need not worry about their future any more, as the long looked for cure for consumption has at last come out, and a cure is now just as sure as in the simplest disease. To satisfy yourself of this you have only to write the Kalamazoo Tuberculosis Committee, 30 Main street, Kalamazoo, Mich., of which the chairman is Mr. O. K. Buckhorn, a noted member of the British Tuberculosis Congress, composed of world-famous men who have made consumption a life study. This cure is something entirely new and is called "Antidotum Tuberculosis" or the Copper Cure, and is composed of a series of salts that absolutely kill all tuberculosis germs which cause consumption, as, unlike this disease, the human body is not cured. As the name of the remedy tells, its chief ingredient is copper, which metal is the only metal that can be called the enemy of the consumption germ. "Antidotum Tuberculosis" is the original copper cure.

You can tell if you have consumption by the coughing and hawking, by continually spitting especially in the morning, when you allow your body to rest. The blood from the lungs, night sweats, fits, chills, fever, weak voice, peculiar flushed complexion, pain in the joints, etc., are all symptoms of the flesh, etc. Find out how the Copper Cure kills the germs, then build up the lung, stomach, heart, liver, kidneys, the body and muscles on the bones, until the consumption is all gone and you are as strong, healthy, robust man or woman.

Don't doubt this, for the very same doctor, Dr. A. E. Dingley of Dingley, Tex., who, when he went West and South for relief and didn't get it, and came back with a doctoring, and then, after a month's stay, was cured by Antidotum Tuberculosis after all else had failed. It cured John Deerves of Kalamazoo, Mich., with a very bad case, and visit Chicago, Niagara Falls and points of interest in Canada.

A party of South St. Louis girls visited the South Side, and the party were Misses Annie Bok, Nettie Neiman, Emma Grue, Lydia Dill, and Merriman, Misses Lee, Mrs. H. G. Fuerst.

Mrs. Thos. Hostetter, her grandson, Byrd Lee and daughter, Mrs. T. J. Bennett of Austin, Texas, departed for a trip through Colorado, visiting Denver,

## SHALL SKINKER ROAD BE CHANGED BY CITY ORDINANCE IN NAME TO ROCHAMBEAU AVENUE?

Councilman Gibson Introduces a Bill to That End and Offers Arguments, but Secretary Stevens of the World's Fair Thinks Sentiment Will Stick to Skinker.

Shall the City Council tinker with the Skinker issue? That's the all-absorbing issue. Is it good or evil? men? To the Skinker? Gentlemen, say, what wish you?

Will you agitate your Skinker? For or versus ancient Skinker? Shall we Frenchify this highway? Shall we make it a boulevard? Shall we make it road Parisian? Shall we make it road Parisian? Shall we make it road Parisian? Shall we make it road Parisian?

Whether Reichenbach or Skinker Be it named, and whether Skinker Shall we make it road Parisian? Shall we make it road Parisian? Shall we make it road Parisian? Shall we make it road Parisian?

Councilman Gibson wants to eliminate Skinker road from the attention of the world's populace by changing its name to Rochambeau avenue. He introduced a bill in the City Council at Friday's meeting to that effect.

Mr. Gibson holds the opinion that "road" is not a good name for a city thoroughfare, it will do well enough in the country woods or even as a dusty streak through the village of Pokybank, but for a city the St. Louis size—never.

In Mr. Gibson's view a thoroughfare should be either a street, an avenue or a boulevard. Nothing else goes.

Therefore, he would have Skinker road eliminated and Rochambeau avenue created. As an additional argument, he sets forth that the French exhibit at the World's Fair will be located on what is now called Skinker road, and it would be a graceful compliment to France to rename the thoroughfare after the gallant Count de Rochambeau, who aided American independence.

### NAMED FOR COL. SKINKER.

Skinker road is the western boundary of Forest Park and is about 60 feet east of the St. Louis line. It runs from Delmar boulevard to Clark street.

The road was named after the late Col. Skinker. The Skinker homestead is just west of the road and is part of the World's Fair site. Col. Skinker, it is said, was a Southern gentleman of the old school.

He died in 1891, leaving a sum of \$20,000.

The road was named last January.

Some time after, Mme. Humbert and her daughter went to the bank and discovered that the maid had been swindled out of the sum. Simultaneously the heiress to the Humbert affair became known and she was turned over to the French authorities.

A portion of the original sum, the "Coffre Faux" in which the fabulous wealth was supposed to be stored, was sold for 1,000 francs (\$200,000).

Then the maid was taken to the police.

And End His Will.

From the Philadelphia Press.

"I see the prophetic oracle prophet out West who says all the rivers in this country will dry up in the course of time."

"So will he, thank heaven."

THE BOSS HAS HAD ILL LUCK ON THE TURF.

### DAIRY FARM NO BONANZA

Now the Story Goes That the Old Tammany Leader Will Soon Return to His Old Stamping Ground.

MOUNTAIN COLORADO SPRINGS, Pike's Peak and the Colorado Rockies.

A number of South Side girls gave an outing at Carondelet Park. Those present were: Misses Ida Schwitz, Jessie Broyer, Anna Schmitz, Pauline Elmer, Anna Schwartz, Bertha Brover, Maggie Punt, Luisa Benecke, Ida Mueller, Clara Mueller.

Mr. J. W. Holbrook of Hotel Belden, president of the Colorado Club, where he will meet Mrs. Holbrook, who has been spending two weeks there with her daughter, Mrs. D. C. Holbrook, who will go to Yellowstone Park and California for six weeks.

Mr. Joe Meyer chaperoned a party of girls to the Forest Park Zoo, including Mr. and Mrs. Fred Schatz, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Lange, Messrs. Emerson and Grinnell, Misses Bessie and Anna Littauer. Later they will go to Washington D. C. and eastern resorts.

French Division of Chart Club will meet Monday evening at 9 a. m. at West End Hotel. Prof. Louis Breque is in charge. Committee of arrangements is Chairman, Mrs. Maria J. W. Chapman; Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Edward Chapman; Mrs. J. W. Buck; Mrs. Louis McCall; Misses Higgins, Ballard and Ladd.

Miss Jackson Johnson of 471 Washington boulevard, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Helen, is in New York city.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Wooten, their son, Mr. John W. Wooten, they will spend the summer at Narragansett Pier. In the autumn, the second son, Mr. Edward Wooten, a year's graduate at Mary Institute, will enter an eastern seminary for young ladies.

New arrivals at the Diamond Mineral Springs this week are: Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Leoppe, Mr. and Mrs. William Grindstaff, Mr. and Mrs. B. Lindner, Mr. William Schaper, Misses Isabelle and Mollie Seim, Christine Crittelle, Tilly Lang, Edna J. Edwards, Edna Grinnell, Misses E. and Mrs. E. H. Schmitz and her son, Charles Riers, and daughter, Alice, departed Wednesday for a two weeks' trip to Pueblo, Ky.

At PRETTY WINONA LAKE

The Assembly and Summer School in the Midst of Their Most Successful Season.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

WINONA LAKE, Ind., July 19.—The Winona assembly and summer school is in the midst of the most successful season in its history. An unusually strong leucemus class, composed with a number of new departments, has attracted widely variant classes of people.

Winona has become for the great Central West what Chautauqua Lake and Northfield are for the East. The enterments and amusements are well planned and appeal to the pleasure seeking. The summer school, with 20 departments and 60 instructors, organized on the university basis, attracts students from all over the country with its outing. The Bible school, with its daily Bible hour, conducted by eminent Bible scholars, is a feature of the school and is strong throughout the season, instead of only at the great conference in August, as in former years.

The Misses Marshall recently gave a portrait which was one of the society events of the summer season.

President J. A. Leavitt of Ewing College,

is spending his second season on the

vacation here. She is favorably known by the students and the community.

Mr. and Mrs. George Marshall, who

direct the music of Iowa State College,

are spending their summer vacation in

Winona.

Thousands of men and women are turned out of positions and many fail to secure situations because their gray hairs make them look old. This is not true.

Hay's Hair-Health makes age halt and keeps thousands in employ.

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## ICE FUND BENEFIT AT HIGHLANDS

You Can Give Relief to the Poor by Attending.

TWO PERFORMANCES FRIDAY

MATINEE PROGRAM ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Col. Hopkins and Post-Dispatch to Unite in Endeavor to Swell the Fund That Will Give Comfort to Thousands.

The Post-Dispatch and the Forest Park Highlands will co-operate this week in swelling the ice fund which brings relief to thousands of the poor and sick during the next two months of hot weather.

Next Friday afternoon, and evening, July 25, a benefit will be given at Forest Park Highlands for the ice fund. Prices will be the same, 10, 25 and 50 cents, as at all other times.

The matines should attract thousands of ladies and children, willing to contribute to such a worthy charity and be entertained at the same time. Col. Hopkins' program is particularly adapted to please children, as Lockhart's elephants are the leading card. The elephants do some wonderful things, as may be seen in the magazine section of today's Post-Dispatch, and what they do cannot fail to be highly interest and please the little ones.

An excellent bill is offered, including Almont and Dumont, Instrumental Hussars, The Rosinos, eccentric comedians, who make the dullest hold his sides with laughter; Drawee, the greatest of modern jugglers; Nat Wills, in a revised edition of his "Happy Tramp" specialty, and the Newsboys' Quintet, with many new singing features to their sing.

Should Be Banner

Night of Session.

The Pavilion is large and cool, fans are distributed about the place, and even if packed to the doors, no discomforts will be experienced by attending on Friday night to make it the banner night of the season.

No pains will be spared on the part of the Highlands management toward helping to make the benefit the biggest night of the season.

Let every kindly feeling man, woman and child bear in mind that a part of what they spend on that day for their personal amusement goes to the benefit of the suffering poor, to whom a piece of ice every day means the greatest possible help in the trying days of the late summer.

Tickets for next Friday afternoon and night can be bought at the counter of the Post-Dispatch, at the Chicago & Alton Railroad office, and at the box office at Forest Park Highlands. They are for sale there now.

## Consumption Can Be Cured

Marvelous Discovery by the Famous Dr. Yonkerman of Kalamazoo, Mich.—State Officials and Great Physicians Pronounce it the Only Cure for Consumption and All Throat and Lung Troubles.

Consumptives Given up to Die and Sent Back from California Hopeless and Helpless are Now Alive and Well Through This Wonderful Cure for Consumption.

A Free Package Containing Sufficient to Convince the Most Skeptical Bent to All Who Write.

Consumption can at last be cured. Marvelous as it may seem after the many failures, a sure, positive and certain cure for the deadly consumption.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

BEAUMONT, Tex., July 19.—With an immense machine that has seen service in the Eaku field, the Texas Oil Fields, Limited, Co., has begun work on the uncompleted well known as the Guffey No. 1, on the crest of Big Hill. In the southwestern part of the country, the oil field was discovered by the Texas Oil Fields—a corporation of Englishmen who have been drilling for oil for a year. They are members of the Guffey company and they declare that they will find oil if there is any under that spot, and they think there is.

The Guffey people drilled at this spot for a long while, and got their drill 800 feet into the ground, encountering a strong flow of water, but were unable to penetrate the depth. At 800 feet they struck very hard rock, and were unable to go very far into it with their tools. They then decided to abandon the hole, and no effort has been made to deepen it until a depth.

The new operators of the first Guffey well are confident that they will strike oil before they have gone many feet further, as the indications have been most encouraging. The oil field is a good one to use in fields where the drill must be sent through deep-rock strata. It would be a good field for a year, and it would prove necessary to go to such a depth.

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The machinery for the drilling of the well is of huge size. It is similar in design to the old standard rig, but is about twice as large, and is made with a great deal of care to use in fields where the drill must be sent through deep-rock strata. It would be a good field for a year, and it would prove necessary to go to such a depth.

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## WET WEATHER CONTINUES TO INFLUENCE GRAIN SPECULATION

Rains Set In and Rally the Markets From Weakness—Receipts of Wheat Large and Cash Demands Small—Manipulation Not so Much in Evidence—Yesterday's Markets.

BY GEORGE D. L. KELLEY.

The prediction I made in last Sunday's Post-Dispatch in my talk to the trade, that the market decided movement to prices should be downward, was borne out by declines of 1½c in wheat, 1½c in corn and 1½c in oats early this past week. The wheat would have been greater declines than these had not the weather bureau turned loose some more of that wet weather brand it had such an extensive stock on hand of a short time ago. As soon as rains broke into the situation the bears began to break out of it, and between their buying and that of scalping bulls and eleven-hour bulls, there was a rally of 1½c in wheat, 1½c in corn and 1½c in oats. The July oats in all have received the strongest bracing, as fear of the consequences of light stocks, and the wet weather, has caused the grain grading contract, doubled and trebled the number of shorts to get out of the current position. As a result, an enormous climb out all strength disappeared, taking place yesterday. The latest market report from the preceding week's final figures of 1½c in wheat and 1½c in corn. Manipulation of the wheat market through working the markets which are now more on a supply and demand basis. That is bearish.

The range of prices for the past week in the regular market was as follows:

Wheat	High	Low
July	72½	69½
September	70½	69½
December	72½	71
July	69½	66½
September	63½	61½
December	63½	60
July	50	47
September	41 b	39½
December	29½	27½

At the close of the regular market, and full of what had been done, September, October and December at 71½, July corn was offered at 66 and September at 63½ and December at 60. The July oats were offered at 26½ and September at 25½. On the curb, July wheat sold at 70½ and September offered at 68½/69c, and then September at 62½/63c for September and 40c for December.

The favorable weather had held the boards until late in the week permitted of harvesting operations of the rush order, and from the farms of new-crop wheat was made. The wheat that came in, however, was principally of the inferior quality, due to the long rainy spell and threshed from the shock during the recent dry days. It continued to be unmarketable, too, more or less, in its damp and even soggy appearance, with a considerable proportion sprouted. Low grade wheat was offered at 40c a bushel a scarcity. The grading in the St. Louis market this past week showed that the average price of wheat in the 51 cent No. 3 red. The sacked lots are better, 30 per cent grading No. 2 and No. 3. About all the No. 2 red is No. 30, and the 30 cent ringed when not heavy enough in weight to turn out No. 2, so that while the present stock of contracts will be held to the end of the month, the total stock the proportion promises to be much larger before July ends.

On Saturday morning was 1,154,000 bushels of which 42,000 bushels is No. 2 red. Upon this question of contract grade hinges the outcome of the July deal. There is undoubtedly a probability one much in excess of the idea of pit traders, even of the most experienced, that the Akin is believed to be long for his customers some 800,000 bushels another line of 250,000 bushels for August to be held to the end of the month, and some grain and elevator concern, and smaller amounts for other people of this market, standing represents 1,000,000 bushels appears very probable. The principal short is Henry W. Schubert, president of the Henry W. Schubert Co., who is understood to stand short for at least 750,000 bushels. The United Elevator and Grain Company, Mr. L. C. Lohman, president, and Web M. Samuel superintendent and the Advanced Elevator Co. with C. H. Ahlens as president, and George A. Akin are also known to have capitalized amounts on July contracts. As it is the elevator interests that owe the wheat, the final outcome will depend on the delivery of the wheat, unless the opposing interests come together on an accepted basis of settlement. There is no time to take in which can be delivered as a contract. The question is, will the people who are long take in, and will they carry the wheat delivered to them, or will the wheat delivered to them, be lost control of the wheat they deliver? So far, Mr. Akin has paid for every bushel delivered him, and will not be paid for, unless that most of the wheat will be sent to Chicago, and the option of the July option in that market. If the elevator does not deliver the wheat until the last day or two, there will be no show to ship it to Chicago, and July.

Outside local conditions the situation in wheat is legitimate, but the market is an absolute certainty, now that this country will raise enough this year to meet all demands, unless a disaster similar to that of last year occurs. The crop of the northwestern spring wheat crop is even among the best, and the demand will not be winds, neither of which are raised in these United States and corn raised in Manitoba. North America can now all demands of the grain growing countries and have wheat left to burn in the field, become scarce through miners. The price of wheat in the market is 290,000 bushels below 1901, which it will not, but it must not be forgotten that the 1901 crop was never even made, and the 1900,000 bushels of which there were then will not be duplicated this season, nor will the exports for 1902-03 be as heavy as those for 1901-02, which is stated also that with the greatest domestic and foreign requirements even known, the wheat on hand in the country alone

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## ALL KISS IF NEAR A "KISSING PALM"

Wonderful Plant in Washington Garden.

BELIEVED BY MANY A MYTH

FOUND ONLY IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC ISLANDS.

Requiring the Most Exact Conditions for Its Life, the Agricultural Department Has Little Hope of Keeping It Alive.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Among the wonders of Washington, and they are numerous, there is probably not to be found today anything more remarkable than the specimen of plant life now in the possession of the department of agriculture and basking in the grateful warmth of one of the greenhouses of the department on the Mall. This rare and almost priceless curiosity is none other than the famous "kissing palm" or, as scientifically designated, the "Palmetto osculari," and heretofore believed by many to exist only as a myth. That such a belief should obtain, however, is not to be wondered at when the marvelous nature of the botanical specimen is considered and its extreme rarity taken into account.

The palm derives its name and its scientific value from its wonderful influence over all persons who come within a given radius of it. The influence, as powerful as the strongest magnet, instilling as a perfume, and as subtle as the very ether, is exerted upon any and all and finds expression in an irresistible impulse to indulge in kissing, and only by fleeing the presence of the plant can the influence be thrown off. Young men and women, staid middle-aged persons, prosaic married couples and aged people while in the presence of the palms have found themselves enthusiastically, rapturously, ecstatically kissing that person of the opposite sex, and returning in return the imprints none the less saccharinely blissful.

Many of these persons, entirely unaware of the influence exerted upon them, have marveled greatly at their unaccounted-for attraction to the plant, but to any one of the opposite sex. One man, it is said, who was so overcome by the influence as to kiss his mother-in-law, and she, stranger still, returned the salute with a kiss, that very day took his breath. This, however, is only to be in unusual case and the only one so far recorded locally, and it is only mentioned to show the wonderful power of the "Palmetto osculari."

Young couples who, because of timidity or diffidence, were unable to impose on or gratify their wish to break away from the informal "Mr." and "Miss," in their records, discovered themselves, said "George," and "Jessie," or "Mary" and "John," quite naturally, this day, when found themselves possessed of between sakes of an osculatory nature. Among them have been found, referring to the palm most frequently and whose vines are longest are couples of this class, and the result of the reserve that therefore stood as a barrier between them and any minimizing factor in their joys never remains. How many engagements and marriages have been made in proximity to the plant will never be known, but the number must be a goodly one.

### Age No

**Bar to Influence.**  
Married people, who have come to look at matters in a less sentimental and more practical light than in their earlier years, have had restored the joys of courtship and the home life, and this is the result of that happy period with the love flame alight once again, have gone forth from the warmth of the palm house into the bright sun and the open air.

Those with hair whitened by the frosts of many winters, who have chanced the palm, have found its influence just as potent to them, and a long one, a breach of promise suit of the May and December variety, has directly traced to the influence of the plant.

Now that the facts are known, it is quite possible that testimony to the plant will be forthcoming, and when it is done it will no doubt result in bringing out much that will be of interest any of real mark and interest little known botanical specimen.

The extraordinary character of the palm is only natural to be expected if it is not to be said to be extinct were it not for the fact that at no time in the world's history has there been, we are sure, and perhaps today the number of "kissing palms" in growth is no smaller than for centuries.

The existence of the plant has long been a matter of dispute among botanists. No less an authority than Humboldt declared it to be, and that the plant was

was fabulous.

Boopis also shared this belief, and indulged in a bitter controversy with the author, who has seen a specimen of the palm in the South Seas islands, and there to have come under its influence, he said, he was unable to refrain from embracing any and all attractive native women standing near.

The writer, Giraldus Cambrensis, historian, antiquary, philosopher, theologian and poet, is said to have written a lengthy treatise on the plant. The author, he traced the origin of kissing to it. According to Cambrensis, the custom prevailed originally only in a small island in midocean, was known as the "Isle of the Palm." It is said, under the influence of the palm, the intoxicating delights of a kiss were learned by the savages, who, on returning to their country, carried the custom with them; the spread therewith became rapid and the custom soon becoming general.

Some authorities, notably De Monde and Goye, have tried to prove that from the date of the first came, the custom of the "kissing palm," the styling of the inner side of the hand, the "palm," does not exist, and that it is not certain that this peculiar variety of custom is indigenous to the Pacific islanders, but to the Chinese. The branch officers, with the little hostess, were the reception committee, and the women, dressed in white, with long floating yellow and white

trousers, were the waiters.

The number of palms in the island to which it is native is very small, and for a number of reasons, there is little likelihood of the plant ever becoming common.

The questions of altitude and climatic conditions make it extremely improbable that the palm can be grown anywhere other than in its little island home. A few feet higher or lower in its relation to the level determines success, while a minimum temperature of 60° is required.

It is suffering from it is sometimes intense, local applications are resorted to mitigate, but cannot cure.

It is popular from having inherited or acquired and persists until these have been removed.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

positively removes them, has radically and permanently cured the worst cases, and is without an equal for all cutaneous eruptions.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best—Price 25 cents.

# THE GREATEST SALE IN YEARS

FORMERLY  
*THE CENTURY* *THE BOSTON*

**\$200,000 STOCK!**  
**GLOBE**

ON SALE TOMORROW AT 8  
A. M. AT THE

Silks, Wash Goods  
and Dress Goods.

25c French Chiffons, I. C.

25c French Organza

25c French lace





## "GREATEST MAN IN MY EMPIRE"

Kaiser Wilhelm's Tribute to  
Herr Ballin.

### THE MORGAN OF GERMANY

#### PROGRESSIVE METHODS AND FAR-SEEING EYE.

At 47 He Is the Head of One of the  
Greatest Steamship Companies in  
the World and Stands at the  
Emperor's Right Hand.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.  
(Copyright, 1902, by the Press Publishing Co.)  
HAMBURG, July 19.—Herr Albert Ballin,  
General Director of the Hamburg-American  
Packet Company "The J. Pierpont  
Morgan of Germany" whom his sovereign  
has called "The greatest man in my  
empire," has saved his country from disas-  
trous competition.

Herr Ballin is younger than the Mr. Morgan.  
He is 47 years old, and as the head of one of the  
largest steamship companies in the world and a leader of industrial and com-  
mercial Germany he is recognized as the  
most prominent business representative of  
his country. His progressive methods and  
far-seeing business eye have promoted him  
to the front rank of the world's captains  
of trade.

"A mere business man, without titles of  
nobility," as he and other industrial leaders  
recently introduced into court life  
have been referred to by old German aristocracy,  
Herr Ballin stands at the Emperor's  
right hand.

It is through this self-made financier's  
knowledge and ways especially of Ameri-  
can business methods that the Kaiser  
Wilhelm is absorbing his lessons from this  
country—learning the "things Americans  
do better than others," and making them  
his own.

#### Acted as Leader of the Bear.

Hence, Herr Ballin, who was chiefly in-  
strumental on the German side in bringing  
about the working agreement on which  
the great marine enterprises of the Father-  
land are to work hereafter in harmony  
with the Morgan shipping combination,  
has been called "the bear" of Germany.  
He who in more respects than any other of  
his countrymen resembles Mr. Morgan, has  
just succeeded the former man in command  
in control of the Emperor and to  
everybody else in Germany worth know-  
ing.

This man of affairs, this "democratic  
pillar of the Fatherland," was a poor boy,  
but his father gave him a good education  
in the gymnasium, and all he could learn  
could turn to use as the future promoter  
of German shipping interests and manu-  
facture. He became an immigrant ticket  
agent, then manager of the shipping interests of  
the shipping business. But he mastered  
quickly and with wonderful powers of gen-  
eration and organization, until he rose to be  
head of a department. He was already  
rich and prominently connected with other  
enterprises 20 years ago, when he was made  
director of the Hamburg-American line.

His English Herr Ballin knows as well as  
his German. He also speaks French.

Two years ago he became a citizen of  
"many" had never been in France and  
boasted of it. It was not so much a na-  
tional attachment as his love away  
from France, but that he prided himself  
upon the fact that his own nation was  
able to do better in marine en-  
gineering and naval architecture, and he  
did not have to go to his next-door neighbor  
to learn.

#### Forced to Smash Idol of Patriotic Vanity.

When Herr Ballin was sent as a dele-  
gate of German shipping interests to the  
Paris Exposition of 1900, he found it ne-  
cessary to bring with him a large amount  
of gold. He had to go to Paris to care for  
horses or dogs or little yachts, excepting the  
cruising yacht of his line, which he  
is loyally devoted to the schools of art of  
his own country. His princely mansion is  
situated on the grand right on the  
Alster Basin in Hamburg. He has a charm-  
ing wife and one young daughter.

Herr Ballin is regarded as an enter-  
tainer, said one who has been his  
guest in the Baden Strasse.

He is fond of a good story. He is one of the finest men  
that ever walked the earth.

In his opinion, the whole of Venice is  
doomed to destruction. The foundation on  
which the city is built has deteriorated.

The piles are becoming rotten and can no  
longer support the immense weight above.

The oscillations and sinking, which have been  
remarked for many years, had their  
effect on the buildings, and have necessi-  
tated continual repairs and restorations.

The Doge's palace was thoroughly re-  
stored a few years ago. Whenever I  
have been in Venice, in the last 30 years,  
I have seen architects and masons busy at  
their work.

The Globe publishes this singularly graphic  
description of the collapse of the historic  
beauty:

"The golden angel which surmounted the  
tower fell with its head on the steps of the  
central door of St. Mark's, as if seeking  
sanctuary. It was as if the spirit of the  
thousand-year-old guardian of the republic of  
Venice had fled upward, leaving its  
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corps on the ground below.

"Suddenly a stream of dust poured out  
of a gaping crevice which gave enough  
space for all to flee."

"Then the walls bulged out beyond the  
cracks and then the upper half of the  
lower wall slid downward slowly and gently, as  
if anxious to do as little harm as possible,  
then slightly turned upon itself, when with a  
roar and a tremor as of an earthquake  
the lower part expanded and the upper  
part, with its pure white marble crown,  
collapsed into the center of the tower, as it was  
available in the lower part as in a tomb."

An international committee is being  
organized to raise \$1,000,000 to be expended in  
preserving other threatened Venetian edi-  
fices.

#### American Mind.

No subject has been studied more closely  
than America. He knows the American  
mind, the economic needs of that country.  
He is bold in his ideas in projecting a  
monument to German shipyards, has done  
as much to advertise the progress of  
engineering and naval warfare, and  
patriotism at home and maintain cordiality  
between two countries as would have a  
million dollars.

Keeping his eyes in all directions, he has  
thrown out his lines to the West Indies,  
Central America and the Southern  
Globe.

Herr Ballin is destined to be born from  
by reason of his association with Mr. Morgan  
and the liberal spirit toward his  
country he has shown in discussing the  
Morgan steamship merger.

### ROYALTY EATS SWEET CAKES

King of Italy Seldom Touches Wine,  
His Table Drink Being Ger-  
man Mineral Water.

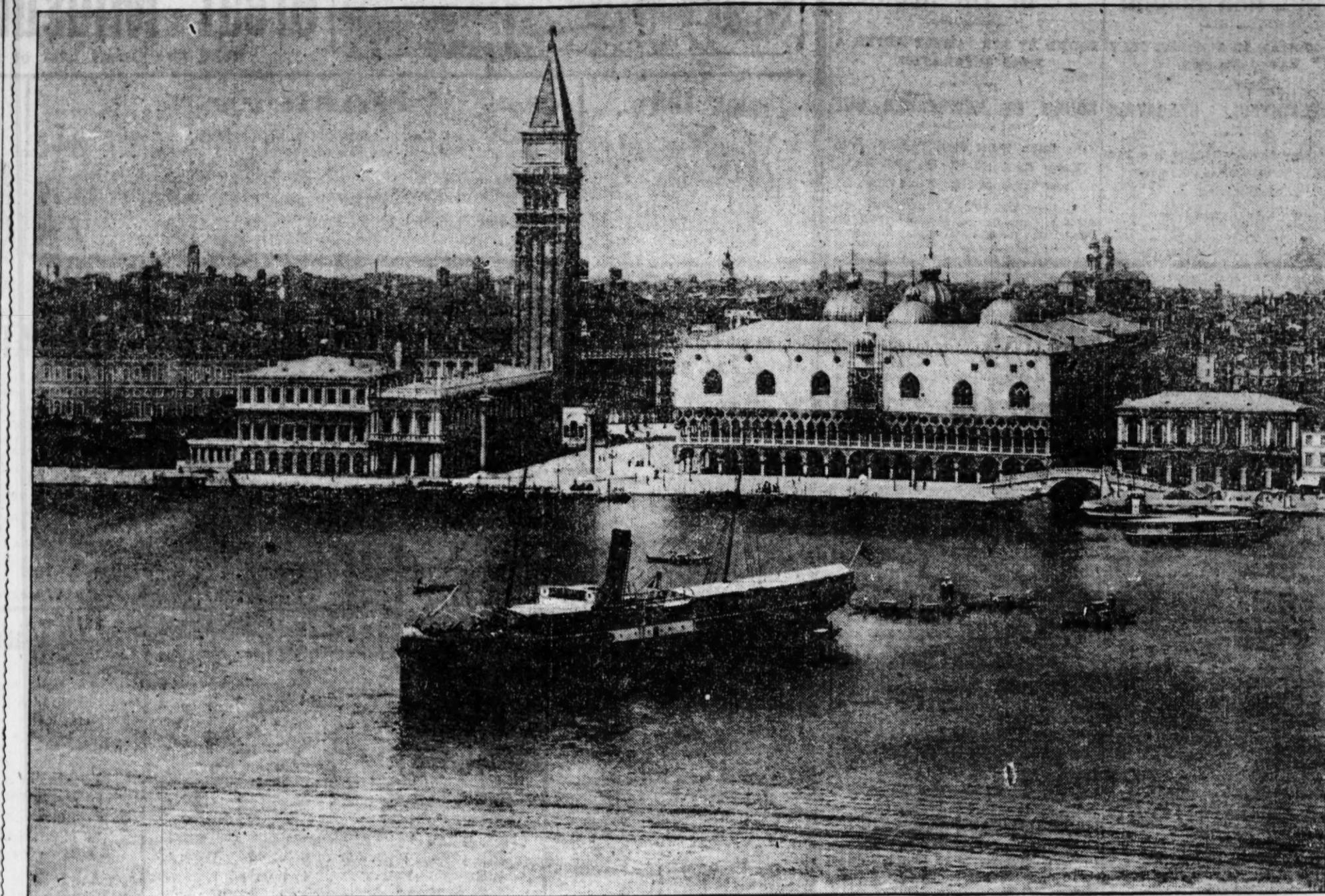
Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.  
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BERLIN, July 19.—While the King of  
Italy was passing through Germany on his  
way to Russia to visit the Czar he was  
actively engaged in telegraphing and writing  
to his friends. He would open windows  
and sit in his carriage and attend to a  
station master as the train passed by,  
and filling out weighted slips of paper.

Two messages went to the Kaiser one  
written on entering Germany, the other on  
leaving.

The King's mode of life in his train was  
as follows: He had a special description of  
cakes and fancy breads of every descrip-  
tion, and his chief cook had a  
good supply of John Ruskin's books to  
keep him occupied. He also had  
two cases of Austrian mineral water, Gerolsteiner  
and mineral.

## RUIN OF THE CAMPANILE OF ST. MARK'S PRESAGES FALL OF BEAUTIFUL VENICE

A VIEW OF VENICE WITH THE CAMPANILE STANDING FORTH IN BOLD RELIEF



City's Foundations Are Sinking  
and Sooner or Later  
the Collapse Must Come,  
Says Prof. Wagner—\$1,-  
000,000 to Save Threat-  
ened Edifices.

Prof. Holmes Smith of the  
Architectural Department  
of Washington University  
St. Louis Tells of the  
Beauties of the Shattered  
Pile.

(Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.)  
LONDON, July 19.—The destruction of the  
Campanile at Venice is regarded by trav-  
eled and cultured Englishmen as an irre-  
mediable national calamity.

The warning prediction of Prof. Wagner  
of Vienna, one of the greatest buildings  
of the world, is being fulfilled. The  
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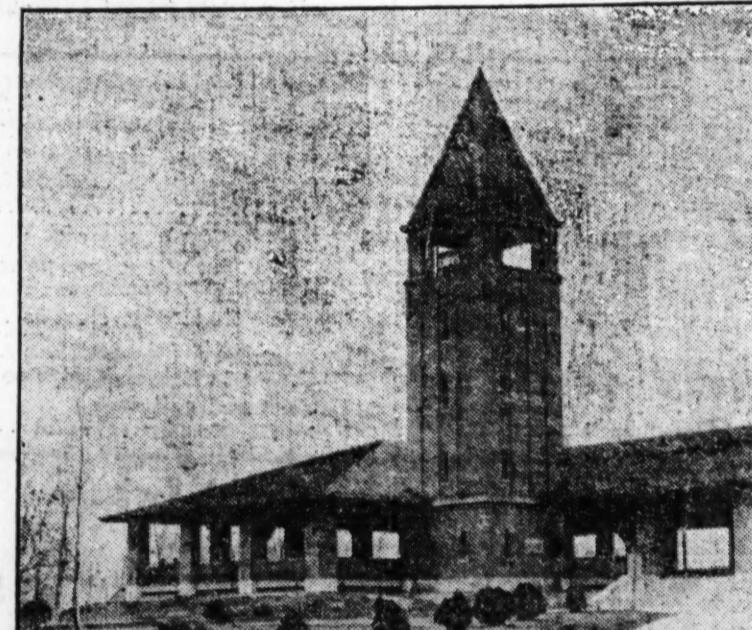
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and mineral.



THE LINDELL PAVILION AT FOREST PARK. IT BEARS A STRIKING RESEMBLANCE IN ITS ARCHITECTURAL STYLE TO THE RUINED CAMPANILE.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.  
CHICAGO, July 19.—There is a way  
to beat the bookmakers after all.

Some one found it out and looted their  
strong box, the Masonic Temple deposit  
vaults.

Losses aggregating \$40,000 are claimed.  
The bookmakers and the sums lost are:  
Geo. Ross, \$13,369; J. M. Murphy, \$6,750; Ed  
Sturgeon, \$2,004; H. Laudemann, \$4,760; "Doc"  
Rainey, \$3,000; Bud, \$4,000.

These men use what are called  
strong boxes and have locks on them.

They have been looted and the  
strong boxes have been taken.

There were no scratches on the boxes  
and the locks had apparently not  
been tampered with.

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## BOOKMAKERS SAY \$40,000 IS GONE

Declare Their Safe Deposit  
Boxes Were Looted.

### SIX MEN COMPLAIN OF LOSS

TREASURER OF CONCERN DOES  
NOT BELIEVE ROBBERY  
CHARGE.

There Were No Scratches on Boxes and  
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There



## POPE ANGRY AT THE CARDINALS

Displeased With Conduct of Taft Negotiations.

LEANS TO AMERICAN SIDE

REPORT THAT HE HAS ANNULLED COMMISSION'S ACTION.

This Justifies the Hope at Washington That an Agreement Will Yet Be Reached to Remove the Philippine Friars.

POST-DISPATCH BUREAU.  
1845 Pennsylvania Avenue.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—The statement that comes by way of London that the Pope is displeased at the way the commission of cardinals conducted the negotiations with Gov. Taft in the matter of the Friars, is accepted here as being accurate.

Before Gov. Taft went to Rome the administration felt absolutely assured that the Pope viewed with favor the proposals the United States had to make regarding the disposition of the Friar lands and of the Friars themselves. In fact, the administration authorities were supremely confident that the Vatican would readily enter into an agreement along the lines desired by this government.

These assurances were based upon information which it was believed came almost directly from the Pope. Had the slightest suspicion been entertained that the negotiations had not resulted in a deadlock, as they have, the Taft administration would never have been sent to Italy. The statement in London dispatches that the Pope has annulled the procedure of the Cardinals' Committee and has dissolved the commission, which is believed here to be thoroughly reliable, justifies the confidence that was first entertained and gives the administration renewed hope that an agreement may be reached by which the Friars will be voluntarily withdrawn from the Philippines.

### FAILURE SO FAR.

As the matter stands now, Gov. Taft has failed in the accomplishment of the mission on which he was sent. The governor's forces placed the responsibility for failure, if it is failure, on the side of the Atlantic, with the secretary of war, who prepared the instructions framing the basis of negotiations and along the lines of which Gov. Taft acted.

The governor adhered almost strictly to the original instructions, pronouncing all the propositions as submitted from Rome. His original instructions advised him especially as to what the government exacted, and he has adhered to them. It is now quite apparent that the commission representing the Vatican was not disposed to accept the American proposals, for Gov. Taft advised Secretary Root, who sent additional instructions to meet the new conditions of the negotiations, that in the final reply to the cardinals, the secretary sent him what practically amounted to an ultimatum.

This the governor presented, and now awaits a move on the part of the church authorities. He announced his intention of waiting within the week, and has no further advances in the matter. Secretary Root, of course, conferred with the President, the matter of instructions, and the last note being taken to Oyster Bay and approved by the President before it was cabled to Rome.

### WHERE THE HITCH CAME.

The hitch came when Gov. Taft insisted that the friars be removed from the Philippines. It was urged that any attempt to remove a disturbing element, but assurances were given that it was not because of racial or religious reasons that their removal was desired, but political and social.

The cardinals committee would not assume that the Pope would be induced to accept the removal, and very little pressure would have been exerted. The subject was discussed with churchmen in the Philippines and in the United States before negotiations with the Vatican were taken.

The removal of the friars was made a paramount condition to a settlement with the church authorities on the ecclesiastic in the archipelago. Therefore, when the authorities at Rome refused to accede to the wishes of the United States in that respect, Gov. Taft could not have expected giving the Vatican a complete victory. Taft was placed in a position where he had to accept the removal of the friars' removal or throw up his hands.

### NOTHING LOST SO FAR.

Administration authorities assume the attitude that nothing has been lost by the failure to reach an agreement. They contend that the lands being in possession of the insular government, terms can be dictated by that government before the friars are removed.

Future negotiations are to be conducted at Manila, and the administration's plan is that the Pope, in addition to the removal of the friars lands upon the departure of the friars from the archipelago. In the meantime, the friars are derived from the lands and are not permitted even to return to their parishes. They are in Manila without status and a charge upon the American government is that the negotiations in the Philippines will be watched with much interest and there is reason to believe that terms of settlement will be given the Vatican but our alternative.

### CONTRADICTORY OPINION.

ROME, July 18.—The dispatch from London in the Daily Chronicle of London today states that the way in which the commission of cardinals has conducted the negotiations with Judge Taft in the matter of the friars in the Philippines, that he has annulled the procedure of the commission and has summarily dissolved it, expressing the view that the American demands were reasonable and significantly reasonable to those who were personally in charge on an entire misunderstanding of the situation. The commission of cardinals was not summoned to discuss the matter with the acceptance of Cardinal Rampolla's proposition to defer further discussion of the matter to Manila. The cardinals agreed to this in the absurd to say that the Pope is desirous of personally treating with Judge Taft. On the contrary, the Pope expressed his highest satisfaction with the result of the negotiations. He said: "Having started direct relations with the Pope, in the hope of the happiest results of my pontificate."

His Winslow's Soothing Syrup recommends this to all children.

# MISSOURI'S GREATEST STORE.

# NUMBER of Barr's GREAT SERIES

DIRECT IMPORTERS.

## OF

## ALTERATION AND IMPROVEMENT SALES

BEGINS TOMORROW with more Remarkable Bargains to the square foot of available space than you ever dreamed possible. If you ever remodeled your home while living in it you'll sympathize with Barr's. If you haven't had that experience you've missed one of the most intricate and interesting problems of domestic or commercial life, and its solution here at Barr's means more and bigger bargains than you ever had a chance to buy in all your life. Come often—come every day and see how profitable it will be for you.

### Wash Fabrics.

The line of fine Wash Fabrics on which we quote prices from 5c to 25c per yard for this week's selling is the best collection we have ever offered our public. The conditions prevailing here, which necessitate selling our entire reserve stock or moving it from "pillar to post," are giving you bargain prices that are lower than those at the factories. 4 cases Cotton Chintz, in various colors, grounds, at 5c a yard. 200 pieces Shamrock Dimities, in navys with white and handsome light effects. 74c a yard. 500 pieces 22-inch Scotch Madras, in lovely stripes of oxblood and blues, 15c a yard. 1000 pieces Embroidered Swiss Muslin and Dotted Batiste, special printings, made exclusively for Barr's, 15c a yard. 40 pieces Fine Scotch Zephyr Gingham, for ladies' and children's dresses, 20c a yard. 175 pieces Imported Scotch Shirtings, which sell freely at 40c. They are reduced now to 25c a yard. 50 pieces Marguerite Pongee, in sky blue, tan, pink and oxblood, 30c a yard. 170 pieces Imported Irish Dimities, McBride's goods, in Barr's high-class patterns. This is a special importation of late styles, 25c a yard.



One of Barr's Summer Costumes.

### Muslin Underwear.

Closing-up sale in Infants' Dresses.

At \$1.48—An odd lot of Infants' Hats and Bonnets, white pique and muslin, all burlap, with embroidery; lace and ribbons, which have sold for \$1.00 and \$1.25, now \$1.48.

At \$1.25—A lot of Infants' Short Dresses, made of fine India Linen, trimmed with lace or embroidery; reduced from \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00. White.

At 85c—Infants' Short Dresses, made of pretty patterns of colored gingham, tucked and hemmed with yokes; reduced from \$1.00 and \$1.25 to 85c.

At 75c—Infants' Short Dresses, made of colored gingham, tucked and hemmed with yokes; reduced from \$1.00 and \$1.25 to 75c.

ONLY, AND WILL NOT BE CUT.

6 to 12 inches wide Swiss and Nainsook Embroideries; reduced from 50c and 60c to 25c a yard.

10 to 12 inches wide Swiss and Nainsook Embroideries; reduced from 85c and 90c to 45c a yard.

10 to 12 inches wide Swiss and Nainsook Embroideries; reduced from \$1.35 and \$1.50 to 85c a yard.

15 to 16 inches wide Swiss and Nainsook Embroideries; reduced from \$1.65 and \$1.85 to 90c a yard.

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10 to 12 inches wide Swiss and Nainsook Embroideries; reduced from \$1.35 and \$1.50 to 85c a yard.

15 to 16 inches wide Swiss and Nainsook Embroideries; reduced from \$1.65 and \$1.85 to 90c a yard.

ONLY, AND WILL NOT BE CUT.

1200 Dozen at 5c Each

These are 10c, 12c and 15c a good. Come and see for yourself.

We are headquarters for Handkerchiefs of all kinds.

### Big Sale of Men's Handkerchiefs

On Monday,

1200 Dozen at 5c Each

These are 10c, 12c and 15c a good. Come and see for yourself.

We are headquarters for Handkerchiefs of all kinds.

### Embroideries.

Bargains in Fine Swiss and Nainsook Skirtings, left over from our broken line of sets. Will be closed out at about half price. These are the most bargains in embroidery, which we offer as follows:

100 pieces 22-inch Scotch Madras, in lovely stripes of oxblood and blues, 15c a yard.

100 pieces 22-inch Scotch Madras, in various colors, grounds, at 5c a yard.

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## ROWING

CENTURY BOAT CLUB  
WON SIX IN SEVEN RACESGOLF JAMES OF CHICAGO  
NEW CHAMPION

## BASEBALL

BROWNS SEE  
THE PENNANT

## PUGILISM

CENTURY ROWERS WON  
LAURELS IN REGATTA

Their Work at Creve Coeur Yesterday Was Marked by Dash and Stamina and They Captured Six Out of Seven Events.

It was Century Boat day at the annual regatta of the Southwestern Amateur Rowing Association at Creve Coeur Lake yesterday.

The junior races were on and out of the seven events the Century captured six, and with a slightly stronger pair in the junior double event might have had them all.

As it was, the Centuries showed their eminent superiority as oarsmen over all their competitors in the clean manner with which their victories were won. There was both dash and stamina in their work, and as each successive winner brought the club colors home, the crowds on the bank rent the air with shouts.

A heavy and persistent rain marred the enjoyment of a large crowd of enthusiasts who had gone to the lake in the trains and by trolley. In it were many ladies, whose bright gowns were a picture in the rain.

The sky was threatening before the first race was called at three o'clock, but none thought it would produce more than a shower. This was the time for the Western men to yell, and they did so with right good will.

## POSITION OF CREWS.

The positions of the crews, from the east to the west side of the lake, and their respective colors were:

South Side, Quincy, purple; Westerns, white; Centrals, blue; North Side, Quincy, orange; Mound City, black and yellow; Central, green; St. Louis, red; North End, black.

The events of the day were the following:

First-Junior Four, 3:00 p. m.

Second-Junior Singles, 3:30 p. m.

Fourth-Junior Pair, 4:30 p. m.

Fifth-Junior Double, 5:00 p. m.

Sixth—One-Fourth-Mile Dash, Single, 5:30 p. m.

Seventh-Junior Barge, 6:00 p. m.

William L. Haltiner, was umpire, and Arthur E. Bissert, the starter.

Each club had two judges as follows:

Centrals, L. Lambrecht and George Guenther; St. Louis, John K. Johnson, W. McCullough, North End, F. Howarth and E. B. Woodward; Mound City, F. Jaeger and J. E. Eseson; Central, W. Mueller and J. Flach; Westerns, J. F. Mueller and William Surber, Jr.; North Side (Quincy), E. Bouquet and G. H. Bissert; Timekeepers, F. Kieft and G. William Senn.

FOUR-OARED SHELL RACES.

The most interesting events of the day were the junior four-oared shell and the junior barge races, the first and last.

In the first event, four-oared shells, five boats sent a liky-liky of youngs to the flags. Starter Eseson had no trouble in getting them off cleanly and fairly.

While they were waiting for the word the sky in the southwest was darkening, and a heavy rain, a crack of thunder drowned the crack of the pistol, but they were off.

The South Side Boat Club of Quincy sent the water first and were off with a half length start. The Western Rowing Club was close behind. The Century Club was slow to start but when a dozen strokes its superiority became apparent.

With clean sweep of about 24 strokes the Century club had hit the start, but were using good judgment. The Quincy men were the heaviest in the race and rowed about 35 to the minute, and came in second.

The two boats turned the stake simultaneously each in its own water. On the return trip, after hitting the water, and blew dead into their backs.

It became apparent that the Quincy men had spent the first half of the race in the Century boat to draw away from them. It was a hard driving race for both crews up to the quarter mark when the superiority of the Westerns became apparent.

The Century club drew away handily and came home two boat lengths to the good.

## ORDER OF THE FINISH.

The other clubs came in the following order: South Side Boat Club of Quincy, a boat's length ahead of the Western Rowing Club; North Side Boat Club of Quincy, a boat's length behind the Western Rowing Club; Time, 9:27. Course rough, raining heavily.

The Junior Singles, 1/4 miles, was a spirited event with the following entries: Jacob Zimmerman, South Side of Quincy, J. F. Mueller, North Side of Quincy, Ernest Bissert, Central, F. Kieft, Louis Joachim, St. Louis, Gus Rapp, North End.

After the race the boat that had married the first race the sky cleared, wind died and the course became smoother.

With the green cup and medal the following were the winners: Gus Rapp, North End; Ernest J. Hess, Century; L. Joachim, St. Louis; F. Kieft, North Side, Quincy.

The senior doubles will be rowed by C. Agne, bow, and E. Agne, stroke, for the Central and Gustav Voeck, bow, and Gustav Heinz, stroke, winners of the junior doubles.

In the senior pair race the Century club, with two crews and the Western club, one crew, will be pitted.

For the Green cup and medal the following were the winners: Gus Rapp, North End; Ernest J. Hess, Century; L. Joachim, St. Louis; F. Kieft, North Side, Quincy.

The senior barge race will start at 6 o'clock with the following crews: Western Rowing Club, Otto Becker, Frank Dierck, John Freitag, Jack Berger, Frank Dummer, Otto Becker, ex-Wabash, Louis Rowing Club—Louis Joachim, H. Schmidt, John Ising, Jos. E. Dill, Ivy Langhorne, Grosjean, stroke; F. Schmid, the coxswain.

And the winners of the junior barge race yesterday.

## LITTLE IS STILL CHAMPION

Pace in Tri-State Tennis Tournament  
at Avondale Was Too Fast  
for Krehel Collins.

CINCINNATI, O., July 19.—R. D. Little again defended his title as champion in the final day of the Tri-State Tennis Tournament at Avondale. Krehel Collins, who had been beaten in the finals in the previous year, went on with Mr. Little, champion of 1901.

The next event was a girls' race with entries. W. C. Eveson and H. H. Schmidt of the Century, and Schmidt of the North End Club, Eveson and Schmidt were at the start. Eveson and Schmidt were the first to win the singles and they had to wait until he could row back to the boat camp and get out. He had just won a half race and a half race, and even his most ardent admirers could not believe that he could pull a girl for an equal distance immediately after with any hope of winning.

He worked steadily to the turning stake and took his time coming back. He was never sighted and won the race by a city block. Zimmerman held Rapp by a length, who beat him slightly. Time, 10:30.

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At the conclusion of the race Eveson was again as a dainty and fit to go to the course again.

This, the third consecutive victory for the Century, set their rowers wild with joy. They followed him, shouting and waving to the camp, yelling like mad. The ladies waved handkerchiefs and parsons at this time, while the young men and the judges' staff sat at the racing clip for home.

It was still raining heavily when the junior boat race was started, but the Century crew pulled out first. But they soon recovered and caught a good wing. It was a close race to the turnings. Both crews raced along together for a quarter

Then the Century crew drew along the shore went wild clear water between the tury boat and the bow of the boat.

Old Scenter Eye is Mellow.

And wholesome. Ask for it. H. L. Griesbeck & Co., distributors, St. Louis.



CREVE COEUR REGATTA COURSE, SEEN FROM THE PAVILION.  
PHOTOGRAPHED BY THE POST-DISPATCH.

BROWNS ADVANCING  
TOWARDS THE PENNANT

Game From Washington Yesterday After Its Victories Over Baltimore Team Puts St. Louis Club With-in Striking Distance of League Leaders.

## STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Pittsburgh	56	18	.773
Brooklyn	43	35	.551
Baltimore	37	43	.467
Philadelphia	34	42	.447
Cincinnati	30	42	.416
New York	22	51	.311

Two out, Pitcher Donahue doubled and Washington managed to bring home a safe hit.

St. Louis increased its lead in the ninth and sent the first three to the match. Washington was hopeless out of the running Carrick, however, settled down nicely and blanked the visitors in the ninth.

The ninth inning Donahue, apparently thinking the game was over, ended up in the seventh and Lee's double and Carey's single.

In the next they continued the hammering of Donahue, and on Doyle's single and Lee's tap over left field fended the score.

BROWNS WOKE UP.

Then the Browns woke up to the possibility of losing the game and went after Carrick in earnest. Ely relied on Kaho's grounders. Donahue sacrificed, Burkett, on a perfect bunt and Hempill cinched the win with a triple to left, scoring Kaho and Burkett.

Washington was unable to do anything with the score tied in the ninth, and the game went to the visitors.

Nearly 400 persons witnessed the contest.

Following is the score:

WASHINGTON, AB. R. H. 2. PO. A. E.

BROOKLYN, AB. R. H. 2. PO. A. E.

PHILADELPHIA, AB. R. H. 2. PO. A. E.

CINCINNATI, AB. R. H. 2. PO. A. E.

NEW YORK, AB. R. H. 2. PO. A. E.

TOTALS, AB. R. H. 2. PO. A. E.

ST. LOUIS, AB. R. H. 2. PO. A. E.

BALTIMORE, AB. R. H. 2. PO. A. E.

DETROIT, AB. R. H. 2. PO. A. E.

INDIANAPOLIS, AB. R. H. 2. PO. A. E.

CHICAGO, AB. R. H. 2. PO. A. E.

ATLANTA, AB. R. H. 2. PO. A. E.

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# SPORTING SUBJECTS OF THE DAY DISCUSSED BY WRITERS FOR THE POST-DISPATCH

## MISS GOLIGHTLY WON MOUND CITY STAKES

Fizer's Mare Was Given an Excellent Ride by Tod Walsh--Effort on Schwalbe Was Made Too Late.

By R. D. WALSH.

Yesterday was Fizer day at Delmar. The blue, red sleeves and white cap were strongly in evidence in a majority of the contests, and in only one instance in which the colors appeared were they outside the money. That was in the second race, in which Utter failed to show and ran below expectations.

In the Mound City Stake, which was the feature of the day, Miss Golightly landed the prize for Fizer after a sharp battle with Schwalbe in the last sixteen.

The track conditions suited Miss Golightly to a nicely. It was slow and soft, but not holding, and she revelled in it.

While she won, it can hardly be said with truth that she was the best horse, Singleton, on Schwalbe, may have ridden according to instructions, and if so the instructions were entirely at fault. In all her races at the recent Fair Grounds meeting Schwalbe has invariably gone to the front and set the pace.

Yesterday she was content to run in third position for half the journey, with the result that she allowed Miss Golightly to steal a long lead on her which she was unable to overcome. If the distance had been a mile or a mile and a sixteenth it is easy to understand why she should be reserved for the final brush, but it was altogether different at six and one-half furlongs.

**SCHWALBE MORE GAME.**  
Schwalbe is as game as Miss Golightly, and when it comes to a bruising finish is far more game. Schwalbe's game should have been to lie up with Miss Golightly from the fall of the flag and beat her home by mere force of courage. Schwalbe has frequently proved that she likes a distance, and, therefore, would not be expected to stop, whereas Miss Golightly quit at six furlongs last week.

The sudden improvement--Miss Golightly's condition was noticeable. She was beaten at six furlongs by the selling plate Amigari Thursday and yesterday turned round and beat the best racing horse in Missouri at half a furlong farther. The improvement may be traceable to a soft track, for which she has shown a striking partiality.

Santa Ventura flattered her supporters for a few brief seconds. In the first eighth of a mile she went to the front with an amazing burst of speed, and when it was noticed that she was ridden by a Garrison people wondered whether it might not have been a son and heir of the great "Snapper" of 20 years ago who had the mount.

Santa, however, concluded at the end of half a mile that she had enough and threw up her tail as a signal of distress.

Helen Print was strongly favored by the public, but she was disappointed and did not finish in the money. The race was always between the Fizer and Schreiber interests and the former was fortunate enough to win by the narrow margin of a nose.

In another jump Schwalbe would have been in front but she began her race too late and thus the Mound City stakes of 1902 can be recorded as not going to the best horse. Credit should be accorded Tod Walsh for his masterly ride on the winner. It was in marked contrast to Singleton's effort on the Schreiber mare.

### FIZER WON TWO MORE.

Besides the stake race Fizer also won the third and sixth races with Huena and Swordsman, the former at 4 to 1 and the latter at 7 to 5. The bookmakers got a tremendous drubbing by the victory of Huena. She was played from 10 to 4 to 1 and never for a moment left the result in doubt.

**POTHEEN WAS THE FAVORITE IN THE RACE AND AS THE TRACK WAS EXACTLY TO HIS LIKING IT WAS GENERALLY BELIEVED THAT HE WOULD HAVE AN EASY VICTORY.** The ride he got, however, killed whatever chance of victory he may have had. After rounding the club house turn L. Daly, his jockey, deliberately took him into heavy going next the rail instead of keeping in the center of the track.

He got him pocketed twice during the first six furlongs, although there were only eight horses in the race and they were pretty well scattered. The claim was made for him that he had not been out for over a week and was not ready, the query then arises, why was he started and backed into favoritism, if he was not fit.

In any case, whether he was fit or not, the ride he received at the hands of Master L. Daly was about the worst that has been seen since the present meeting opened.

The other Fizer victory was won by old Swordsman and as the rain had been falling heavily for half an hour before his race, it put the track in perfect condition for him.

### WALSH MADE GOOD RIDE.

Walsh rode him to perfection. He let Hurry set the pace for about six furlongs, and by the time the stretch was reached he had the race practically won. With long, sweeping strides the old son of Cavalier forged to the front and won in a mild drive by several lengths.

Utter stopped to take water some time during the race and came in alone, when all the jockeys had dismounted and weighed in.

The majority of the races were won by long shots. The opening event fell to Bart Howe at 10 to 1.

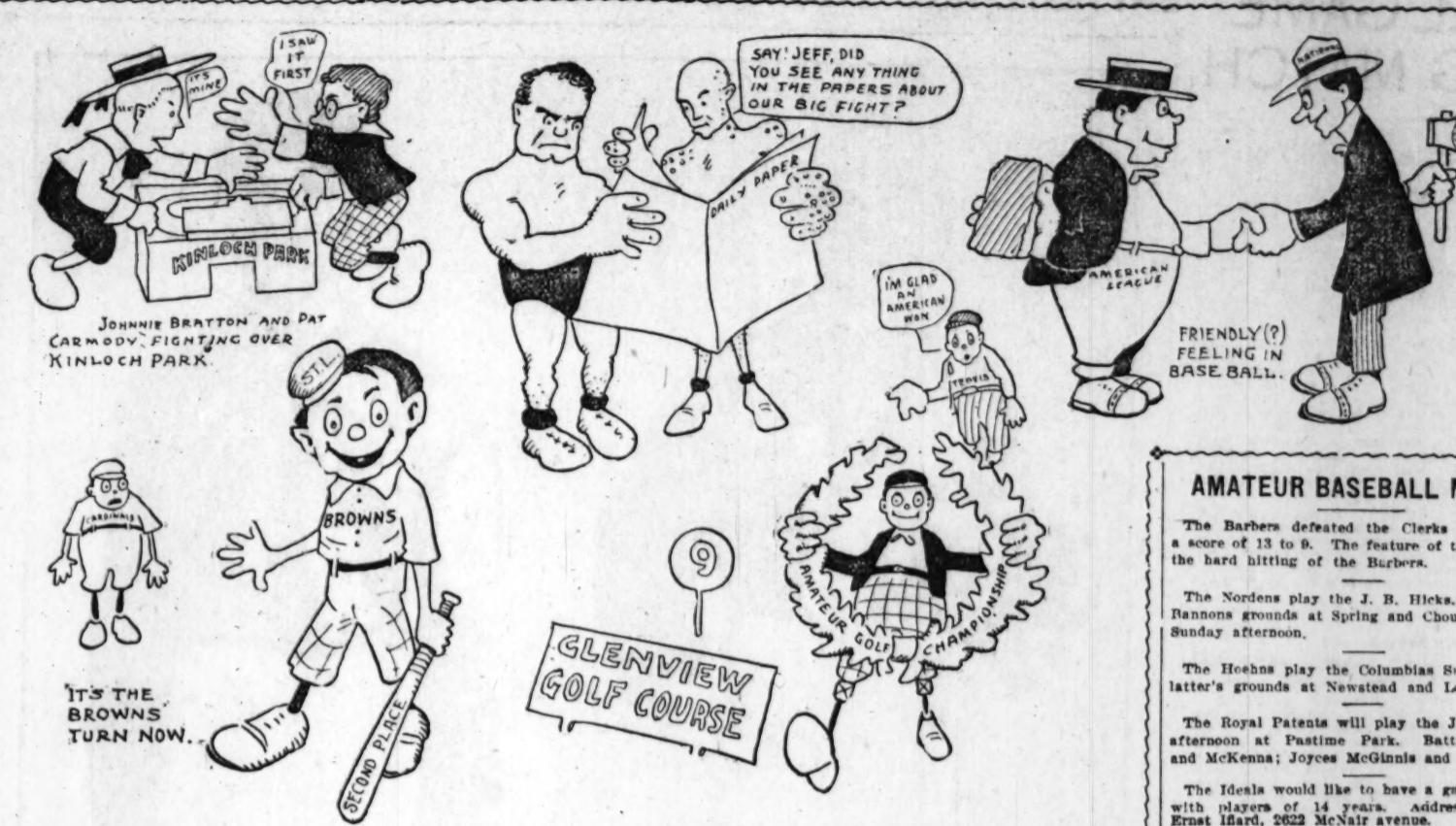
The even-money favorite, Satchel, ran a very poor race. When the flag dropped to a good start she shot to the front and looked like a winner for a moment, but at the end of a quarter mile she had enough and gradually dropped back among the tailenders. She evidently is not partial to heavy going.

### POOLROOM RAIDED.

Charles Martin and Others Charged With Violating Breeders' Law.

A raid was made on the poolroom at West Wash street Saturday morning and Charles Martin, the alleged proprietor, Arthur Ash, and others, were arrested by the police. They were arrested by the police.

### THE PASSING SHOW IN THE DRAMA OF SPORT



## MISSOURI STAKES TO BE RUN SATURDAY

Olefiant, Frank Rice and Sigmund Probably the Best in the First Juvenile Stake of the Delmar Meeting.

The Missouri, the first juvenile stake of the Delmar meeting, will be run next Saturday. It is a selling stakespace, at six furlongs, with \$1000 added. Some of the good ones eligible to start in this stake are Olefiant, Frank Rice, Gehemlinas, Sigmund, Henry McDaniel, Prince of Endurance, R. G. Lansing, Helen Hay, Gold Ornament, Maverick, Ed Layson and J. Sidney Walker.

Olefiant is generally acknowledged to be the speediest 2-year-old filly in the West. She has started five times this season and won all but one race, and is the favorite to win the Missouri. Satchel, the 2-year-old, is the favorite to win the stretch with Carat, and the former won the last race, a close call for Barnie.

**SECOND RACE.** Six furlongs--Bart Howe, Blue Blazes, Esg. 10 to 1, first. Sam Lazarus, Eng. 10 to 1, second. Johnnie Bratton and Pat Carmody, Fighting over Kinloch Park.

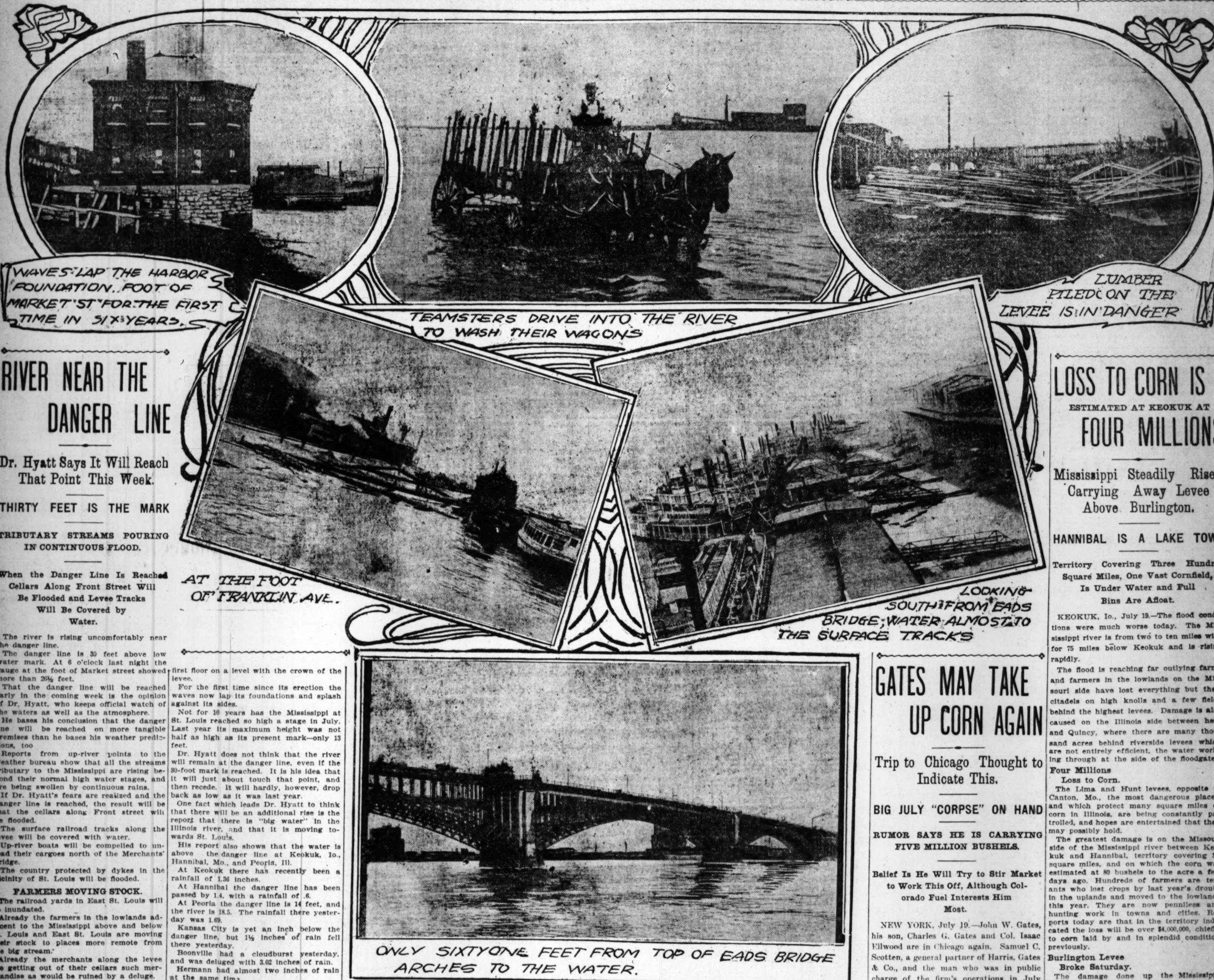
**THIRD RACE.** One and one-sixteenth miles--Frank Rice, 10 to 1, first. Sam Lazarus, Eng. 10 to 1, second. Blue Blazes, Eng. 10 to 1, third. Necchie, Curly Gillock, Hazel Hughton, and the well-known trainer, Albert Franklin, who has charge of the stable. J. F. Smith, the senior member of the firm, is only 17 years old. Olefiant is in all the 2-year-old stakes to be run at Delmar. She is a black filly by Imp. Ormus-Alvera M. She belongs to J. F. Smith & Co. This firm is composed of Johnny Green of Nashville, Tenn., his nephew, J. F. Smith, and the well-known trainer, Albert Franklin, who has charge of the stable. J. F. Smith, the senior member of the firm, is only 17 years old. Olefiant is in all the 2-year-old stakes to be run at Delmar. She is a black filly by Imp. Ormus-Alvera M. She belongs to J. F. Smith & Co. This firm is composed of Johnny Green of Nashville, Tenn., his nephew, J. F. Smith, and the well-known trainer, Albert Franklin, who has charge of the stable. J. F. 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POST-DISPATCH CAMERA STORIES OF "DANGER LINE" HIGH WATER ON THE LEVEE.



RIVER NEAR THE DANGER LINE

Dr. Hyatt Says It Will Reach That Point This Week.

THIRTY FEET IS THE MARK

TRIBUTARY STREAMS POURING IN CONTINUOUS FLOOD.

When the Danger Line Is Reached Cellars Along Front Street Will Be Flooded and Levee Tracks Will Be Covered by Water.

The river is rising uncomfortably near the danger line.

The danger line is 30 feet above low water mark. At 10 o'clock last night the gauge at the foot of Market street showed more than 35 feet.

That the danger line will be reached early in the coming week is the opinion of Dr. Hyatt, who keeps official watch of the waters as well as the atmosphere.

He bases his conclusion that the danger line will be reached on more tangible premises than he bases his weather predictions, too.

Reports from up-river points to the weather bureau show that all the streams leading to the Mississippi are moving beyond their normal high water stages and are being swollen by continuous rains.

If Dr. Hyatt's fears are realized and the danger line is reached, the result will be that the cellars along Front street will be flooded.

The surface railroad tracks along the levee will be covered with water.

Up-river boats will be compelled to unload their cargoes north of the Merchants' bridge.

The country protected by dykes in the vicinity of St. Louis will be flooded.

**FARMERS MOVING STOCK.** The railroad yards in East St. Louis will be inundated.

Already the farmers in the lowlands adjacent to the Mississippi above and below St. Louis and East St. Louis are moving their stock to places more remote from the big stream.

Already the merchants along the levee are getting out of their cellars such merchandise as would be ruined by a deluge.

The rise in the river has greatly changed the aspect of the levee. Instead of the long incline of rough stones from the crown of the levee hill down probably 100 feet to the water line, there is almost a level surface from the water's edge to the side-walks on Front street.

**BOATMEN NOT WORRIED.** The owners of muddy wagons were one set of persons that seemed to enjoy the rise in the river. They drove their teams into the water and not only gave them a pleasant cooling bath, but washed the mud off their wagons at the same time.

But none of the experienced river men expect a serious flood. July is not a high-water month, they say, and the present abnormal condition cannot continue. They declare that a season of warm weather will speedily dissipate most of the water by evaporation.

The harbor department officials are impressed with the magnitude of the rise in a striking manner. Four years ago an office building was erected by the department at the foot of Chestnut street, its

STILL RISING AT HANNIBAL.  
Belief Is That River Has Done All Possible Damage.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.  
HANNIBAL, Mo., July 19.—The river is rising again, due to heavy rains in Iowa last night. There was a fall of one inch yesterday, but a rise of at least two feet is expected, and some of the best-informed men think there will be a 10-foot stage before the water recedes. While no rises are reported above Burlington, there is a big river below, and the river was not likely run out before another comes from above.

A rise of a foot or two will make more difference than the damage has been done. The stage is now 14 feet 3 inches and all the low lands are covered at least partly by Bay water, which is 10 miles long and three miles wide, covered with water, and what was the most fever spot in this part of the country now is a dead swamp. When the water rises there are acres of splendid cornfields and wheat in shock. There is now nothing but ruin and desolation. The water covers the bottom lands on the Missouri side nearly the entire distance between Hannibal and the Mississippi.

The water has covered the entire distance on either side of the Burlington track the entire distance, and water has begun running on the track again in the vicinity of Alexandria.

BURGLARS PLAY ODD RUSE  
Induce a Paris Court to Declare Them Honest Men, Then Rob a House.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.  
(Copyright, 1902, by the Press Publishing Co.)  
PARIS, July 19.—A concierge in the Rue de la Paix, Paris, was surprised to find men walk up the stairs to the house he trusted to his care. He rushed after them and asked their business. The men appeared surprised, muttered a few words, hesitated, and finally one said:

"We were going to the doctor's, but we have changed our minds." With that they made for the door.

Thieves, thought the concierge, and followed them. In the Boulevard Sébastopol the couple went into another house, and this confirming his suspicions, the concierge called a policeman and gave him a change. At the police station the fellow gave the address, inquiries were made, the result was satisfactory, and the supposed burglars were released. The men then sued the concierge for false imprisonment and were awarded \$5 damages.

A few days later they again called at the house in the Rue Réaumur, went upstairs, remained some time and came down with a number of bulky packages, but the concierge said not a word; he remained quiet in his office. Had not a court of law decided that the men were honest citizens?

DOGS HAVE WHOOPING COUGH  
An Epidemic in Gotham That Keeps the Veterinarians Busy Treating Canines of All Castes.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.  
NEW YORK, July 19.—Dogs of all degrees are afflicted with whooping cough in these days, for the disease is epidemic among them. Veterinary surgeons have been summoned to the houses of the wealthy in the city and the suburbs to treat the most aristocratic exemplars of canine quality. The symptoms in the cases are practically the same. The owners find that the dogs are choking or that they are suffering from spasms of coughing, which threaten to end in death.

Most of the veterinary surgeons were much puzzled at first, for as far as is known dogs never have suffered from whooping cough, and the demand for Horice and other soothing compounds has been limited. It has been found, however, that hundreds of dogs in the city have been afflicted by the malady, and the kennels of the physicians to the dumb creatures are filled with the ailing and the whooping. The cough which is now heard is a combination of a bark and a shriek, and is terrifying even to the animal itself.

Concierge Smith Cails.  
NEW YORK, July 19.—Hubbard T. Smith, vice and deputy consul-general of the United States at Cairo, sailed for his new post today. Mr. Smith was United States consul at Canton during the boxer outbreak and has accompanied the American Legation to Cairo.

DEPEW HAS A FIT OF BLUES  
Since the Fourth of July He Has to Live on a "Tarnal Egg-and-Milk Diet."

PARIS, July 19.—Senator Chauncey M. Depew has had nothing to eat and drink except boiled eggs and milk since the Fourth of July banquet, which brought on acute indigestion.

The Post-Dispatch correspondent found the senator alone today in a darkened sitting room, bewailing his fate.

"I have never been so bored and blue before," he said. "Mrs. Depew is never here, spending the whole day with dressmakers, and everybody else has left Paris. Anyway the heat is too terrible for me to dare to go out before sundown. To cap the climax, my stomach has gone cranky, and the doctor keeps me on this tarnal egg-and-milk diet. Tell me: Is life worth living?"

The senator is reading "Marion Manning," but confesses that he cannot get interested in it. Morton's daughter's book, saying, laughingly: "Either it is rank or my stomach affects my judgment."

Buggy Curtain Hid Train.  
Special to the Post-Dispatch.  
BUTLER, Mo., July 19.—Mrs. John Morris, wife of a well-to-do farmer, was killed instantly and her daughter fatally injured in a fire at her home, but the cause of the accident is not known. The Morris home was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, and the two women were found dead in their beds.

GATES MAY TAKE UP CORN AGAIN  
Trip to Chicago Thought to Indicate This.

BIG JULY "CORPSE" ON HAND  
RUMOR SAYS HE IS CARRYING FIVE MILLION BUSHELS.

Belief Is He Will Try to Stir Market to Work This Off, Although Colorado Fuel Interests Him.

MOST.

NEW YORK, July 19.—John W. Gates, his son, Charles G. Gates and Col. Isaac Ellwood are in Chicago again. Samuel C. Scotten, a general partner of Harris, Gates & Co., and the man who was in public charge of the firm's operations in July corn, has been in Chicago for months, and the belief is that Gates and his party have gone west to make another move in the grain market.

Despite the statement of many of Gates' friends that he has closed out his deal in July corn and his own recent statement that he was not in the deal and that Harris, Gates & Co. had no connection with the corner except as commission merchants, it is yet believed that the clique headed by Gates manipulated the market, and that they still have to worry about a July corn "corpse" of fully 3,000,000 bushels which they will now try to get clear of.

It will not be possible for Gates to waste much time on July corn, for in the effort to secure the interests of Colorado Fuel & Iron, he has taken upon himself a big fight, one important move in which will be made in the special term of the summer session.

There is an argument for an order to compel the Knickerbocker Trust Co. to furnish Gates a list of the stockholders in the Fuel Co. will be made.

Some days ago, a representative of the Gates company made a demand upon the Knickerbocker to give him a list of the stockholders in the Fuel Co. and to make them available to him to make an effort to secure proxies to be voted at the coming meeting. Aug. 1, when the stockholders will make an effort to elect its board of directors and ousted President Osgood and his

Gates and his followers make the assertion that the law of the state of New York requires transfer agents to furnish such lists of stockholders of record as are requested. W. Gates is a citizen of the state of New York and has been a resident of the state for many years.

Thousands of acres are submerged in Appanoose County, Iowa, and there is much small grain caught in the debris. The crop in other places is not so bad, but the element that makes the difference is the

loss of the crop.

Saved at Great Cost.

The Burlington and Rock Island systems are closely patrolled by watchmen at all bridges and culverts. No great damage has occurred to them on account of the systematic prevention, but this has been done at great cost. The survivors of the

Des Moines, Waukesha, Elkhorn, Jefferson, and Van Buren Counties have

men at work trying to save wagon road

bridges, many of which have already gone

out. Losses from this cause will be very considerable.

Thousands of acres are submerged in Appanoose County, Iowa, and there is much small grain caught in the debris. The crop in other places is not so bad, but the element that makes the difference is the

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## FOR EXCHANGE.

(NOTICE-Res: 100 words or less. Expenses not accepted for this classification.)

BED WANTED-For sale. Quick Meal gas range for folding bed. Ad. K 170, Post-Dispatch.

COUCH WANTED-Ladies high-grade wheel, used one or two years; leather back and seat, couch, or small sofa. Ad. K 64, Post-Disp.

DIAMONDS WANTED-Trade oil stock for good diamonds. Ad. K 106, Post-Disp.

FIELDCLOTHS WANTED-Eastern Kodak, 4x5, for Fieldcloths. Ad. S. 8th st.

FOR EXCHANGE-Handy, quick weight. What have you? Ad. 1420A Union 6th street.

FOR EXCHANGE-150. Calendar gold watch for fine horses. Ad. H 177, Post-Disp.

FOR EXCHANGE-520 acres land in Stoddard Co., Mo., for second-hand furniture. 4204A Weston 10th st.

FOAM EXCHANGED-New 500 guitar and case; fine guitar either with 50 above; self-intriguing guitar parts and good talker. What have you? Ad. 1200, Post-Disp.

GARMENT WANTED-For exchange, first-class Singer sewing machine for second-hand microscope. 1955 Cherokee st.

PAINTING, ETC., WANTED-For exchange, denoting or decoration. Ad. L 161, Post-Disp.

BURRY or trap wanted in exchange for fine large Chamber organ; perfect condition. Ad. H 167, Post-Disp.

BIRD AND BUGGY WANTED-For exchange, full-sized folding bed, springs and mattress. Fix 4200 brassed plate mirror, for horse and buggy. Ad. 6200, Post-Disp.

MICROSCOPE WANTED-For exchange, first-class Singer sewing machine for second-hand microscope. 1955 Cherokee st.

PAINTING, ETC., WANTED-For exchange, denoting or decoration. Ad. L 161, Post-Disp.

TAILORING WANTED-For exchange for tailoring. A \$100. 12-inch Parker hammerless shotgun. Ad. K 22, Post-Disp.

STENT WANTED-For exchange, kodak and outfit. Ad. K 102, Post-Disp.

WEDDING-For trade, Crossley wheel, same as new, for tandem; must be first class. Call Chetton 10th av.

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## SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE.

20 Words or Less, 5 Cents.

BAKER-Sit. wanted as baker; Ad. hand; city or country. Ad. K 50, Post-Disp.

BAKER-A young baker wishes station; bread, rolls or cakes. Ad. A. Zoepfl, 1811 N. Broadway.

BAKER-Sit. wanted by a thoroughly reliable baker; good work; good bread; good flour; yeast. Ad. K 20, Post-Disp.

MAN-Sit. wanted by young man; office; Ad. H 112, Post-Disp.

MAN-Sit. wanted as assistant in office where there is something to do. Ad. H 128, P.D.

MAN-Sit. wanted by man of 35; inside work preferred. Ad. H 130, Post-Disp.

MAN-Position wanted in factory by young man, 22; bright, steady and good. Ad. H 142, Post-Disp.

MAN-Position wanted in office; Ad. K 21, Post-Disp.

MAN-A plain, elderly gent needs employment; strictly temperate; work on board; collect; anything honorable for a living. Ad. H 142, Post-Disp.

MAN-Position wanted in office; Ad. K 21, Post-Disp.

MAN-Position wanted in factory by young man, 21; has had experience in office; Ad. H 142, Post-Disp.

MAN-Position wanted in office; Ad. K 21, Post-Disp.

MAN-Position



## HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

14 Words or Less, 10 Cents.  
Business Announcements, 10 Cents Per Line.LADIES AND GIRLS WANTED—To do easy work  
Ad. M 4, Post-Dispatch.LADIES WANTED—Four ladies; 8 days' work each  
week; \$5. Ad. M 5, Post-Dispatch.LADIES WANTED—Four for stamping; steady  
work; good pay; no experience. Store, 2800  
Oliver st.LADIES WANTED—Ladies for profitable work,  
Call 2844 Morgan st.LADIES WANTED—Ladies to learn hairdressing,  
graduated splendid pay; four weeks complete;  
call write. Moler College, 1141 Market st.LADY WANTED—Well-educated lady of good ad-  
dress; must be well acquainted in city; will pay  
Ad. M 6, Post-Dispatch.WAISTMAKERS WANTED—Wanted—Steady  
work; good pay; no experience. Store, 2800  
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work; good pay; no experience. Store, 2800  
Oliver st.LADY WANTED—A refined lady to take course in  
physical culture; valuable for health; permanent  
address as teacher. Ad. K 102, Post-Dispatch.LADY WANTED—Lady to travel and collect in  
Europe; good pay; no experience; must be  
very good; trustworthy position; refer-  
ences required; sealed envelope; for  
details, call 2844 Morgan st. 2nd floor.LAUNDRESS WANTED—First-class white laun-  
dress. 3333 Cook av.LAUNDRESS WANTED—To take home family  
washing. 6 Shaw st.LAUNDRESS WANTED—A colored laundress for  
three days; \$10. Call at office, 102  
2nd fl., Monday between 9 and 1 o'clock.LAUNDRESS WANTED—1st-class laundress. 748  
Bayard av.LAUNDRESS WANTED—A white laundress to  
wash and iron. 3706 Easton st.LAUNDRESS WANTED—Experienced laundress  
to wash Monday and Tuesday; steady place. 5211  
Locust st.LAUNDRESS WANTED—Experienced laundress  
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Locust st.LAUNDRESS WANTED—Experienced laundress  
to wash; good pay. Ad. K 102, Post-Dispatch.LAUNDRESS WANTED—A first-class milliner for a  
year; good pay; in Kansas City. Ad. K 102, Post-  
Dispatch.MILLINER WANTED—A first-class milliner for a  
year; good pay; in Kansas City. Ad. K 102, Post-  
Dispatch.MILLINER WANTED—Makers on ladies' trimmings  
hats. Western Trimmed Hat Co., 617 Main  
st., Kansas City.MODEL WANTED—Wanted for artist; must be  
good; good pay. Ad. K 102, Post-Dispatch.MODEL WANTED—Young lady as model for art  
work; good pay; call 2844 Morgan st. 2nd fl., Post-  
Dispatch.MURSEIGIRL WANTED—A young nursegirl, 1230  
East Whittier st., corner Cook.MURSEIGIRL WANTED—Neat colored girl to  
wash. 5810 Benton av.MURSEIGIRL WANTED—Competent nursegirl  
for best dress; good wages. 1827 Ken-  
nett pl.MURSEIGIRL WANTED—A nursegirl; inquire at  
once. 4450 Morgan st.MURSEIGIRL WANTED—Nurse for confinement case;  
\$1 per day. Ad. K 102, Post-Dispatch.MURSEIGIRL WANTED—Good wages; call Sunday  
morning. 1240 Euclid av.MURSEIGIRL WANTED—Young nursegirl to assist  
with housework; good home. 4157 Cottage st.MURSEIGIRL WANTED—Competent nursegirl  
for best dress; good wages. 1827 Ken-  
nett pl.MURSEIGIRL WANTED—A nursegirl; inquire at  
once. 4450 Morgan st.MURSEIGIRL WANTED—Good wages; call Sunday  
morning. 1240 Euclid av.MURSEIGIRL WANTED—The address of a first-class  
German woman for home cleaning; paint clean-  
ing, scrubbing, etc.; want an all-around worker  
with good character; good pay. Call 2844 Morgan st.  
2nd fl., Post-Dispatch.MURSEIGIRL WANTED—Good, strong woman, German  
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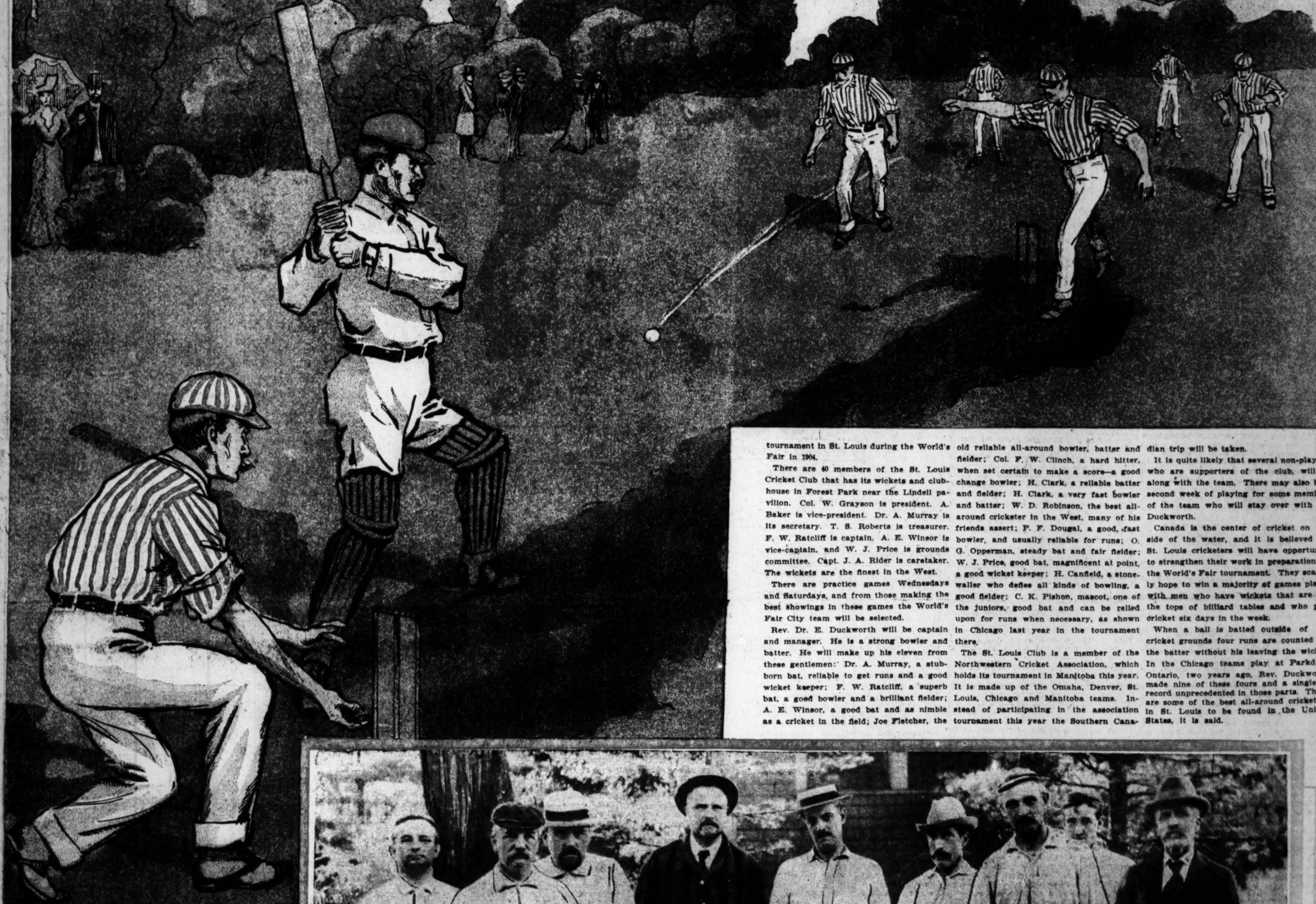






# ST LOUIS CRICKETERS, WHO WILL REPRESENT THE WORLD'S FAIR CITY IN CANADA

SUNDAY  
<POST-DISPATCH>  
MAGAZINE  
ST LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING,  
JULY 20, 1902.



tournament in St. Louis during the World's Fair in 1904.

There are 40 members of the St. Louis Cricket Club that has its wickets and clubhouse in Forest Park near the Lindell pavilion. Col. W. Grayson is president. A. Baker is vice-president. Dr. A. Murray is its secretary. T. S. Roberts is treasurer. F. W. Ratcliff is captain. A. E. Winsor is vice-captain, and W. J. Price is grounds committee. Capt. J. A. Rider is caretaker. The wickets are the finest in the West.

There are practice games Wednesdays and Saturdays, and from those making the best showings in these games the World's Fair City team will be selected.

Rev. Dr. E. Duckworth will be captain and manager. He is a strong bowler and batter. He will make up his eleven from these gentlemen: Dr. A. Murray, a stubborn bat, reliable to get runs and a good wicket keeper; F. W. Ratcliff, a superb bat, a good bowler and a brilliant fielder; A. E. Winsor, a good bat and as nimble

old reliable all-around bowler, batter and fielder; Col. F. W. Clinch, a hard hitter, when set certain to make a score—a good change bowler; H. Clark, a reliable batter and fielder; H. Clark, a very fast bowler and batter; W. D. Robinson, the best all-around cricketer in the West, many of his friends assert; F. F. Dougal, a good, fast bowler, and usually reliable for runs; O. G. Opperman, steady bat and fair fielder; W. J. Price, good bat, magnificent at point, a good wicket keeper; H. Canfield, a stone-waller who defies all kinds of bowling, a good fielder; C. K. Pishon, mascot, one of the juniors, good bat and can be relied upon for runs when necessary, as shown in Chicago last year in the tournament there.

The St. Louis Club is a member of the Northwestern Cricket Association, which holds its tournament in Manitoba this year.

It is made up of the Omaha, Denver, St.

Louis, Chicago and Manitoba teams. In-

stead of participating in the association

dian trip will be taken. It is quite likely that several non-players, who are supporters of the club, will go along with the team. There may also be a second week of playing for some members of the team who will stay over with Dr. Duckworth.

Canada is the center of cricket on this side of the water, and it is believed the St. Louis cricketers will have opportunity to strengthen their work in preparation for the World's Fair tournament. They scarcely hope to win a majority of games played with men who have wickets that are like the tops of billiard tables and who play cricket six days in the week.

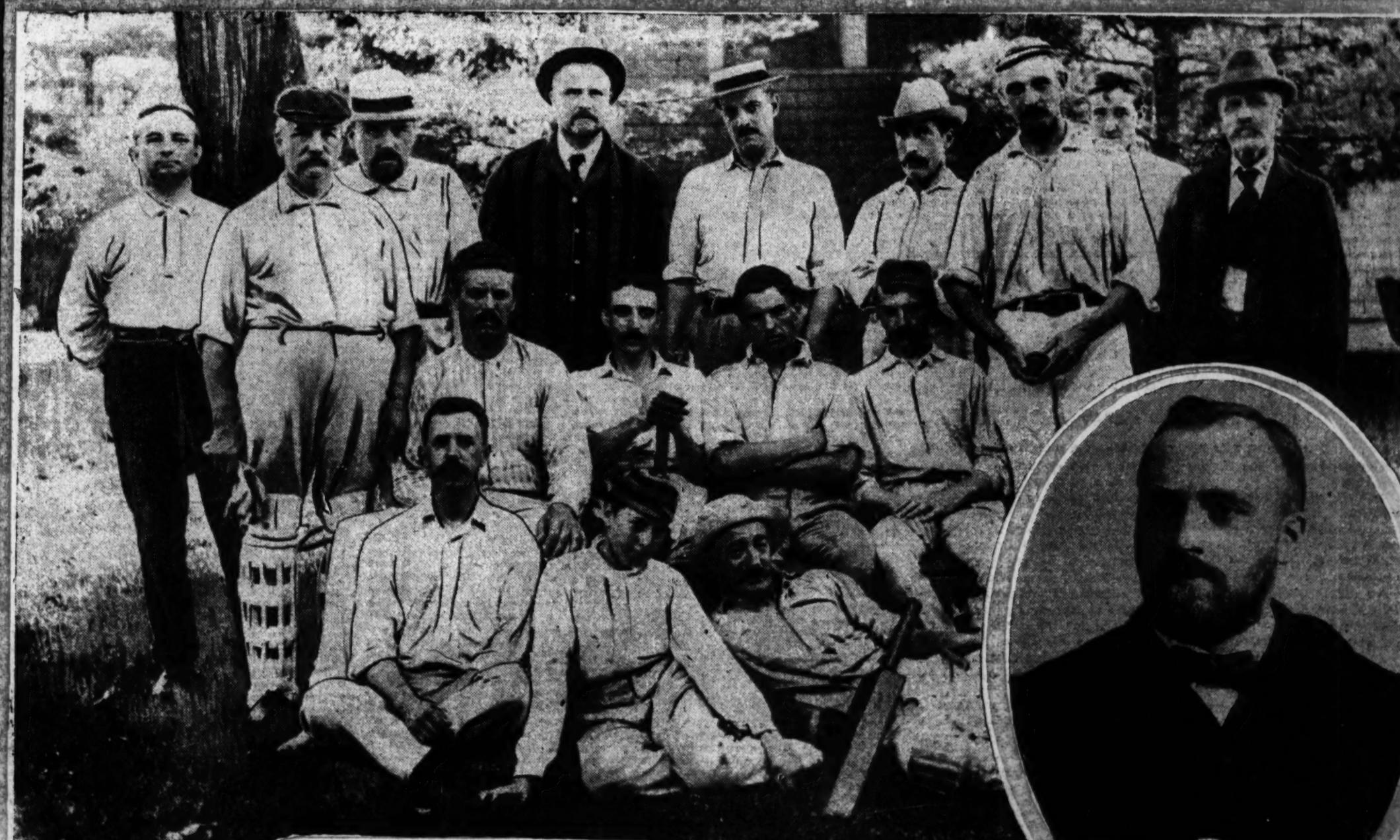
When a ball is batted outside of the cricket grounds four runs are counted for the batter without his leaving the wicket. In the Chicago teams play at Parkdale, Ontario, two years ago, Rev. Duckworth made nine of these fours and a single, a record unpreceded in those parts. There are some of the best all-around cricketers in St. Louis to be found in the United States, it is said.

REV. E. DUCKWORTH, rector of St. James Protestant Episcopal Church, Goodo and Cote Brillante avenues, will advertise the World's Fair throughout the cities and towns of Canada, by means of a cricket team that will leave St. Louis for Toronto in a private car August 8. This car will be the home of the team on its travels.

August 8 comes on Saturday. The team will arrive in Toronto Monday morning, August 10. It will play the famous Toronto eleven that day. Tuesday it will meet Rosedale. Wednesday Parkdale will be vanquished, maybe. Thursday Hamilton will be tried out. Friday will bring the team to Albans.

By this time any stage fright that may be felt by the St. Louis eleven will have worn off, and it will be expected to have gained enough points on Canadian playing methods to enable it to meet the famous Gordons McKay team at Toronto Saturday. The players in this eleven are all Scots.

Matches between St. Louis and Canadian players were arranged by Dr. Duckworth, through John Hall, secretary of the Canadian Cricket Club. Two years ago Dr. Duckworth was through Canada with the Chicago Cricket Club. The idea of getting up a team in St. Louis to help to call attention in Canada to the city in which the Fair is to be held, and through this to interest Canadians in the Fair itself grew out of that trip. It is Dr. Duckworth's intention to invite each of the teams played with to participate in a cricket



ST LOUIS CRICKET TEAM.

BACK ROW: O. JONES, F. S. ROBERTS, REV. E. DUCKWORTH, F. W. CLINCH, H. CLARK, G. TOMLINE, F. F. DOUGAL, H. CLARK, C. K. PISHON, F. W. RATCLIFFE.  
FRONT ROW: W. J. PRICE, A. E. WINSOR, J. A. RIDER, D. SIMPSON.





# BABY GIRL HAS MADE A MAN OF THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER

**The Young Nobleman Who Married Miss Zimmerman of Ohio Is No Longer the Most Reckless Spendthrift in England, But an Earnest Fellow More Worthy His Family Name.**

THE people of the United States have heard a great deal of the young Duke of Manchester, who married the daughter of millionaire Zimmerman of Ohio, and was famed the world over as having more debts than any other young man on earth.

The Duke was a sport. He had traveled at a terrific pace, and time and again had the English aristocracy made thunderstruck with his escapades. In the midst of it all he wedded the American heiress, and now it comes from London that the Duke has turned over a new leaf and is no more his old self, but an earnest English nobleman. Naturally, the world asks if some great reformer has not brought about this great change in the life of a man, and London answers that it is, indeed, the work of a powerful person—who none other at all than the Duke's little baby girl.

LONDON, July 16. Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

**A** BABY has made a man of the Duke of Manchester. One of the wildest, most extravagant and utterly irresponsible members of the British nobility has changed in a few months into a thoughtful, earnest and respectable man of affairs.

His marriage was the beginning of it. The duke had known Miss Helen Zimmerman for three or four years. They met at a house party in England, and the handsome, well-educated, slightly educated American girl, who had been with the most vigorous of out-of-door sports among the English girls, had the temerity to make fun at his grace of Manchester.

But the real courtship did not begin until a few weeks before the marriage in November, 1900, when the duke went to Paris. Just after one of his most extravagant escapades in London, which resulted in a breach of promise.

He again met Miss Zimmerman and became devoted to her. They were married without consulting any one, and the only explanation they gave was that they loved each other, which, after all, is perhaps the best that could have been given.

From the time he was married, Manchester changed. But the cynics declared that when the novelty of being a benedict wore away he would again follow in the footsteps of his father, which he had been doing ever since he was old enough to go about.

Last October a baby was born in Kimbolton Castle, a fine and beautiful little girl, who was christened Lady Alice Montagu.

The birth of the first child is an event in every man's life, and it seemed to mean more to Manchester than to most men.

From the time the child came into the world the young father gave it an affection that amounted almost to adoration.

The steady gaze in the baby's blue eyes, wise in their supreme innocence; the dainty, delicate red of the sweet, pure mouth; the firm grip of the chubby, pink baby hands—all seemed to be the most wonderful and beautiful things in the world to Manchester.

They brought his gracelessness to a state of grace. He has become a model of domestic devotion. His wife and his baby girl have made him look upon the life he had led with disgust.

He has paid his debts, which is a most important step toward social rehabilitation. It was not fitting that a Duke of Manchester, with a beautiful American wife and the father of a Lady Alice, should be a bankrupt and unable to take his seat in the House of Lords and to enjoy other privileges to which his birth entitled him.

He owed something like \$100,000, up to the time of his marriage, he would have gladly owed twice as much if the money-lenders had been accommodating. Manchester has denied that Father-in-Law Zimmerman paid these debts, which were settled for about \$100,000.

At any rate, the payment of the debts was made the first thing that Manchester did after his baby was born. He has been released from bankruptcy and has again taken his seat in the House of Lords. In short, he has thoroughly re-

Devonshire, one of the richest women in England and one of the most parsimonious, finally sold the Wilson family the Duke's allowance was 16 shillings a week, and she saw no prospect of its ever being increased.

Then it was reported that the young man was to wed Miss May Gavet, heiress to \$35,000,000. But her father said before his death that he would rather see his daughter dead than married to the Duke of Manchester. It was believed that the rumor was true that the duke was to marry Miss Pauline Astor, the daughter of William Waldorf Astor. And there were others, equally impossible matches from a worldly standpoint, which caused the duke to be wed. But none of the engagements were formally announced.

In between times he made a few engagements of his own, or, at least, so conducted himself as to give excuse for reports that he was to marry persons whom the English nobility looked down upon. There was a young person in the Gavet Theater, who was so pretty and so charming that she was known only as Gladys, having no need of a family name to distinguish her from the other Gladyses at large on the English stage.

Then there was that affair with Cleo de Merode, a person of international fame, and who certainly was beautiful in an extraordinary manner. Miss de Merode did succumb to the charms of the Merode, who has captivated many more sophisticated men than he. It was announced that he was to marry her and that he was rescued by his mother.

Mile de Merode admitted that the duke had asked her to marry him and she paid him over so many compliments. In fact, it would appear that in lovemaking he had no superior, which, coming from one of her experience, is a most remarkable tribute.

The young duke was constantly being mixed up in ever so many escapades, and they cost money. He always was an improvident person. He spent money with the prodigality of a millionaire, reckless of consequences, when he had it; if he did not, he would be perfectly willing to go without.

He is attending to his duties as a justice of the peace and concerning himself in county affairs, as well as showing a proper interest in social affairs.

Altogether, William Angus Drago, ninth Duke of Manchester, can now hold up his head and feel that he is worthy of the distinguished name he bears and of the title of nobility that his family has possessed for nearly 30 years. And it is within his power to be an even more worthy man.

His wife and his baby have completely changed his life. He finds more happiness and excitement in being the father of the finest baby born—with an exception that every mother names—than he ever did in the reckless, roistering, careless, irresponsible life that he led almost from his birth.

In short, for the first time in his life, the Duke of Manchester declares that he is a good man and contented with his lot, and that he deserves no better, whatever may be his fate. The Duke's "good" life is simply following the line of least resistance.

It is also said that only three years ago, while in Lyons, he walked down the aisle where Otero was performing, scrambled over the orchestra and begged her to give him a cigarette. She tossed it to him, and the duke is alleged to have taken one or two puffs and then carefully placed it in a card-case.

The cigarette story may not have been true, but he really did a lot of foolish things like that, which made his name a byword in London.

And as to money matters, it was thoroughly well understood that he was absolutely irresponsible. He had not the faintest realization of the value of money, and he had no consideration for trade-men.

It is but fair to Manchester to say that he had his own code of ethics with regard to finances. For instance, he never would borrow money from his friends or permit them to suffer in any way from his improvidence. Neither would he descend to any dishonest method of raising money, which he could easily have done. Time and again, when he was in the direst straits for cash he refused offers of large sums. In one instance the amount was \$50,000 to permit simply his name to appear as a director of a company. Peers who laid greater claim to respectability than ever Manchester had were involved in many transactions of that sort, like those of Hooley, for instance.

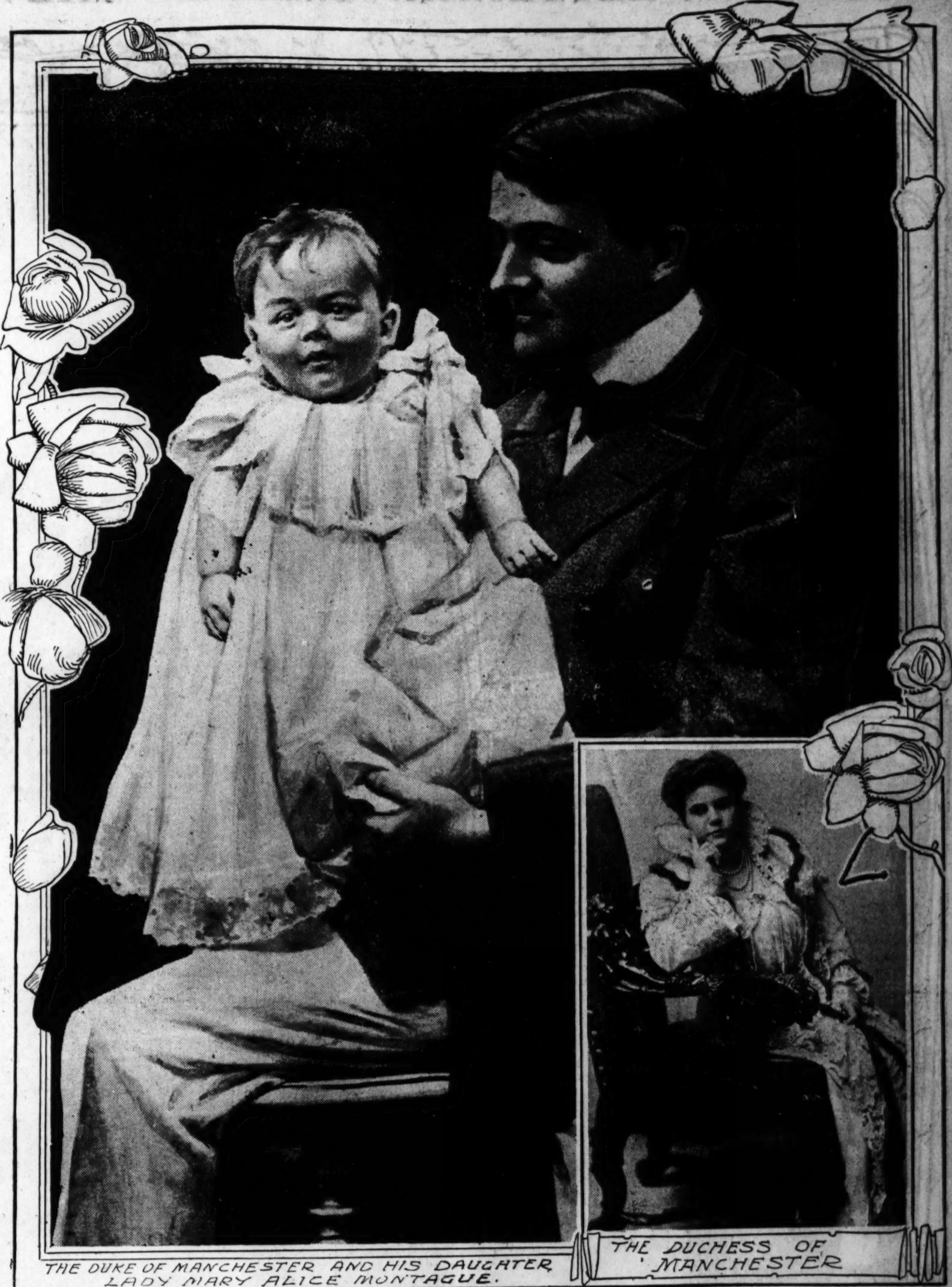
He would order anything from a tradesman when he had no resources and had not the slightest idea when the bill could be paid. He sought the money-lenders and agreed to pay them whatever they demanded. What property he had was entailed, and he knew it could not be touched. Had it not been entailed it would never have descended to him, for his father sold and mortgaged everything that could be pawned upon the market. The young duke frequently paid as high as 100 per cent for loans. At that time he had no credit in London. In fact, for years he has not been able to get anything without paying high interest. He was so poor that he knew him who would accept his check. He was always perfectly willing to write a check for any amount, and he never had the slightest question whether he had a balance in the bank or not.

If Manchester had been accused of trying to defraud any one he would have been furious. Of course, tradesmen and money-lenders didn't count.

The young man has many virtues, and as a matter of honesty it should be said that his chief failing was his utter irresponsibility. He was wholly lacking in any sense of it, and it led him into doing outrageous things. This was partly due to his mother, who, as he says, had no restraining influences whatever. Had his father guided him in his youth Manchester would have been a far different man. But he has always done exactly as he liked. And the sense of his personal freedom from everything made him careless of all consequences. But even in his wildest days there was nothing vicious in him. He was always one of the most generous of men, not only in money matters, but in his consideration of others, who he used to think about it. And his only sins in this respect were in the deeds of omission, and not of commission.

He has many good qualities. To begin with, he has really a fine mind. He inherited his father's literary ability along with many weaknesses, and he is well read generally. He has a taste for medicine, and although he studied it only for his own amusement he could very quickly pass an examination that would qualify him for a degree.

He speaks and writes French as well as English, and he speaks German fluently. He is a good, easily-gifted actor, and when he was first engaged as a money manager offered him large inducements to take up the stage professionally. He refused, although he is a far better actor than the Earl of Roslyn or the Earl of Yarmouth, the titled Englishmen who are on the professional stage. He declared that he would not trade upon his family or



THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER AND HIS DAUGHTER LADY MARY ALICE MONTAGUE.

THE DUCHESS OF MANCHESTER

## EAST ST. LOUIS BABY WEIGHS 30 POUNDS AT FOUR MONTHS



MARION STACY AGE 4 MONTHS, WEIGHT 30 LBS. PHOTO BY MURILLO.

his title to make a living. He preferred to earn money as a journalist. And he could succeed as a journalist if he could overcome that irresponsibility that has always been his bane. In fact, he was doing very well as a writer when he got married.

Manchester has a good understanding of public questions. He is a cabman's shelter. It is a sort of lunch-wagon that is maintained especially for the cabmen, and others who enter it are likely to be made very uncomfortable unless the cabmen like them. For a time before he married the Duke of Manchester used to go to that shelter the greater part of a week when he was in town, and he was always welcomed. The cabmen, with whom he became enormously popular, hadn't the faintest notion who he was. They called him "Mr. Kim."

Manchester has the most perfect manners. He possesses a natural chivalry, and gives a chorus girl the same thoughtful deference and consideration that he does a duchess. He is fertile in divining

little things that please women, and that is one reason why he is so popular among them.

And men respect him. They may scorn his weaknesses, but a strong right arm, with 170 pounds of bone and muscle behind it, together with skill and an Anglo-Saxon delight in a fight when there is a good excuse for it, go far with the average man.

And then Manchester did with all his foibles, although he has committed heavy sins at times. It may also be said in this connection that his friends declare that no one ever saw him intoxicated or ill-tempered.

Since his first child was born Manchester has delighted in the society of the baby. He has been everything that a married man should be, and his mind is turned to serious things. His mother, who was Constance Yamaga, is delighted over her son's reformation, and she has exerted herself in behalf of her daughter-in-law, who has not yet been presented at court.

## NO RICH AMERICAN SEEMS TO WANT THE HOPE DIAMOND

NEW YORK, July 17. Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

WHAT is the matter with the Hope diamond?

And what is the matter with our millionaire people have asked: "What could they do with it if he did buy it?" It is so wonderful, so brilliant, the finest and most noted in the world, has been in New York City for more than seven months and not a purchaser or even a prospective purchaser has been found for it.

Several Americans of immense wealth who do not stop at the price of anything they may wish to own—have been invited to inspect the gem and have perched it in their exquisite crystal depths, but it still remains in the steel vaults of the diamond dealer who bought it in London in December last and brought it to America to be sold.

It was thought that Charles M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Trust, might feel inclined to achieve the distinction of owning the diamond, the largest of its peculiar coloring in the world, but the Napoleon of steel refused to purchase it.

Then William A. Clark, Senator from Montana with the riches of a Cossack, turned upon as a possible purchaser. He saw the gem, but did not care to buy it.

It was then believed that perhaps James J. Hill, the railroad magnate, could be induced to add to his notable possessions the jewel that so long distinguished the Hope family of Great Britain. Mr. Hill was

pleased to see it as one of the wonders of the world, but he did not even make an offer for it.

Ever since the diamond has been in this country people have asked: "What could they do with it if he did buy it?" It is so wonderful, so brilliant, the finest and most noted in the world, has been in New York City for more than seven months and not a purchaser or even a prospective purchaser has been found for it.

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and is about one inch square, with slightly rounded corners. It is really only one part of the three parts into which the original diamond was divided.

It was taken from India to France in 1670 by Tavernier. Louis XIV acquired it for his chief crown jewel, and it adorns the crown of France.

The Rajah of Mysore has a diamond

which is said to be the largest in the world.

The Imperial, a diamond from the Kimberley mines in South Africa, is the property of a syndicate, weighs 18 carats and is valued at a million dollars.

Another wonderful gem is the Jardine

Excellencies, an African diamond owned by a syndicate. It is still in its rough state and weighs 53 carats.

The Hope diamond, its original name, was stolen by the turncoat in the French revolution and was not heard of again until 1830, when it was taken to London by David Elisson, a trader, and sold to the Hope family, in which it became a white elephant.

There are 12 other diamonds in the world

that may be mentioned in the same breath

with it. One is the Koh-i-noor, chief of the

jewels of the British crown and the most

valuable of all the great gems.

Its weight is 101 carats, yet its

value is it is worth \$1,000,000.

The Czar of Russia owns the Shah, a very

ancient Persian gem, which weighs 16 carats and is worth \$1,000,000.

The Orloff diamond is in the collection of

the Russian sovereign, and is worth \$1,000,000.

It is worth \$1,000,000.

It is worth \$1,000,000.

It is worth \$1,000,000.

## MARLBOROUGH CORONATION GOWNS CHARM LONDON

## No Other Englishwoman Prepared So Elaborately As Did the Duchess Who Was Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt.

LONDON, July 19.  
Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

OF THE millions spent by the nobility and the fashionable set in England in preparing for the coronation festivities no individual was so royally extravagant as the Duchess of Marlborough, one of the four duchesses who were appointed to raise the canopy over Queen Alexandra during the rite of anointing in the coronation service in Westminster Abbey.

It was the greatest honor ever bestowed upon an American in a foreign court who held no representative office, and it formal

sufficient excuse. If any were needed, for the elaborate preparations which the young woman who was formerly Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt made for what was to have been the greatest festival that England ever saw.

It is not possible to even estimate some of the expenditures with accuracy, but the figures which come under the head of entertainment have been hardly suggested, and many of the functions planned were announced before they had been publicly announced.

But the gowns purchased by the Duchess of Marlborough, the jewels bought for the occasion and the splendid coach give a hint

of the lavishness of the outlay.

For had the coronation taken place the American duchess would have been perhaps the most splendidly gowned woman in the great assembly, excepting, of course, His Majesty the Queen, and the magnificence of the jewels and dress worn by her grace of Marlborough would have approached those of royalty.

The coronation robe of the Duchess of Marlborough was made of superb Lyons velvet, lined with the finest silk. The ermine was of the best quality of that highly expensive fur, and the cost of the garment was about \$1200, which is probably more than any other of the peers' robes put together. It is to be regretted that the official coronet was laid down that it should be of silver gilt, and that the "pearls" should not be pearls at all, but balls of silver. The cost of these coronets, when made by the most fashionable London goldsmiths, was about \$125. No one would dream of disobeying the order of the King, so far as the services in Westminster Abbey were concerned, but there

were no restrictions for the coronets to be worn elsewhere. Peccesses wore their coronets on many occasions, thereby having an advantage over the peers. The latter have not worn their coronets since Queen Victoria was crowned, more than sixty years ago.

The American duchess who has taken an important place in court and social circles in England, spent between \$50,000 and \$70,000 on precious stones and new settings for the coronation.

The Duchess of Marlborough had a new coronet made, and it is of pure gold. Its workmanship, particularly the strawberry leaves which signify the ducal rank, is superb. The cost of this crown is said to have been \$250. There is a vast discrepancy in the charges of the London jewellers, and the fashionable ones received pretty much anything they are pleased to demand. This was especially true before the date set for the coronation, when they were rushed with orders.

The Kirtle or underdress which the Duchess of Marlborough had made for the event was a most sumptuous gown.

There was not one law with regard to this part of the costume—only a combination of white and gold could be used.

The gown of the duchess was of cloth of gold, that most costly of all materials, which is always associated with royalty because of its richness and value. It is adorned with a profusion of pearls. Many of them are real pearls, sewed on to the garment, pearls of great size. The genuine jewels were, of course, placed where they could be seen to the best advantage, and there are so numerous that they gave the impression that the whole gown is decorated with them.

Of course, not all of the pearls were bought for the occasion, although the high-priced imitation ones were, and some of these imitations that were used by the hundred almost cost as much as a dollar each.

Her bill for jewels was the greatest that the American duchess contracted for the coronation. Her collection of gems has long been celebrated as one of the finest in England. They are splendid old Marlborough jewels, that have come down through the centuries, upon thousands of dollars' worth that have been presented to her individually. In addition she has purchased many for herself.

The Duchess had many of her jewels reset for the coronation, and as some of the new pieces are most elaborate, her bill for these ran into the thousands. Some of the modern settings are almost as costly as the jewels themselves.

Not content with the gems she already possessed, the Duchess of Marlborough bought many new ones especially for the coronation. It was to have been permitted the peccesses to wear such jewelry as pleased them at the services. Queen Alexandra set the fashion, for she was to have appeared with costlier gems than a queen had ever before worn. The glittering display which the Duchess of Marlborough would have been second only to that of her majesty.

A superb diamond necklace was almost troubled in length by the addition of new stones which had to be carefully matched, and a great diamond pendant was added to it—a very beautiful stone, one of the finest that could be found in all Europe.

It is not likely that the Duchess of Marlborough would have purchased these diamonds and others for the coronation if it had not been for the coronation. Queen Alexandra was to have been decked in all the splendid royal jewels in addition to those which were hers when she was Princess of Wales. The great Kohinoor was set in her crown—for the legend that the famous diamond brings misfortune and death to those who wear it applies only to men—and the four duchesses who were to raise the canopy had planned to wear their fine ornaments, and as many of them could be worn with good taste, to be in keeping with her Majesty's brilliant decorations.

Take it all together, for there were many expenditures that have not been mentioned, it is certain that the Duchess of Marlborough spent at least \$100,000 in getting ready for the coronation of Edward VII, which was postponed at the last minute, and the total amounted to a great deal more than that, in all probability.

Other American women who married Englishmen also spent much money in making ready for the great event. The Marchioness of Dufferin bought a wonderful diamond chain that is long enough to be arranged in bows, and Mrs. Arthur Paget bought ever so many new gems, as well as gorgeous gowns that cost a great deal of money.

But none of them was so lavish of her money and so determined to make a brave show as the little American duchess. And this was to be expected, for the money at her disposal and no American was to have played so important a part in the crowning as she. Never has an American been either than a spectator in a function like that. The Duchess of Marlborough was given the highest honor that could be bestowed upon her for that occasion, and it was to be expected that she would show her appreciation of it by appearing in the most sumptuous gown.

Of course, the great amount of money the coronation preparations cost her will not be thrown away, for all signs point to the recovery of King Edward, which means that the coronation will only be deferred. So the Duchess of Marlborough may ride in her gilded coach of state, wear her beautiful cloth of gold gown and her blazoned jewels in Westminster Abbey after all, for it is altogether unlikely that there will be no change in the arrangements which it required half a year to complete.

The girl who, a few months before, had languished into inactivity at a social affair, treated the hardy exercise as a good joke.

Although Alice sits on horseback, Miss Roosevelt sits her saddle well and shows in every way that she is accustomed to a horse and loves to ride.

Her riding habit is of black cloth. She wears a sailor hat and tan leather riding boots, and carries a jaunty English crop.

The President's daughter may be seen almost any morning nowadays at Chevy Chase taking the hurdles, under the eye of her riding master, with the idea of perfecting herself for the fall meet.

Miss Roosevelt's set in Washington is one that has a decided leaning toward athletics. It is even said that some of the members of this clique put on the boxing gloves now and then and strike out at each other right merrily.

This need not indicate that the President's daughter is becoming mannish, for she is not. She is truly and prettily feminine, and wisely appreciates the fact that the airs and graces natural to her sex should not be obscured, while at the same time she knows that there is no reason why they should be lost by a reasonable devotion to physical exercise.

## MISS ROOSEVELT WEARS PORTO RICO LINEN AND CARRIES A CANE



CLINEFELD PHOTO.  
FIRST PHOTOGRAPH, TAKEN IN THE WHITE HOUSE, OF MISS ALICE ROOSEVELT.  
MISS ROOSEVELT WEARS A DRESS MADE OF PORTO RICO LINEN AND CARRIES A SILVER HEADED BAMBOO CANE.

WASHINGTON, July 17.  
Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

MISS ALICE ROOSEVELT, rosy-cheeked and vibrant with the impulses of health, is a wonderful example of what athletic sunbathing and the outdoor life can do for a girl. When the oldest daughter of the President reached Washington in November last she was a slender slip of a girl, her shoulders drooping a little and her manner one of silent lackadaisical indifference.

It was observed that at the social functions, notably those lasting for several hours, she fated weakly under the slightest fatigue. She did not care to ride horseback, and found no interest in walking for mere exercise.

It was often remarked by those who watched her at the big entertainments at the White House that she would be bright and brilliant during the first hours, then she would tire, and after a period of obvious restlessness would leave her place in the receiving line and wander about the mansion or retire to an out-of-the-way room and sit with her own particular set in some retired corner.

Now Miss Roosevelt is a very different young woman. She has practically lived in

the open air since the first signs of pleasure and weather, and she has taken nearly every course known in athletics.

She has become a graceful and ardent equestrienne, so nearly perfect in her riding that she has won in competition with her brother "Ted" a prize offered by her father for the one that should show the greatest proficiency on horseback.

The native outdoor sports which Miss Alice has learned have excellent results. She is still slender, for she is that type and never will be plump, but she has increased her weight 15 pounds and shows it in her rounded cheeks, while her chest measurement has noticeably increased.

The pink of her pink and white complexion has deepened, her blue eyes are bright and more sparkling, and her manner generally is vivacious.

Before she left Washington recently for a visit to Boston she could withstand the fatigue of the longest entertainment, and there was none of her former restlessness in her manner.

Miss Roosevelt's enthusiasm for athletic sports was developed entirely after she reached Washington.

During the official visit of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt they couldn't find leisure to encourage their daughter in athletic and



THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH IN THE ROBES AND JEWELS SHE WAS TO HAVE WORN AT THE CORONATION.

## MISS DREXEL FOUNDS WESTERN INDIAN SCHOOL

Nebraska Is to Have a Western Carlisle, the  
Gift of Mother Marv Katharine, Who  
Was Miss Mary Drexel, Daughter  
of Philadelphia's Millionaire.

MOTHER MARY KATHARINE, founder and head of the Order of the Blessed Sacrament, formerly Miss Mary Katharine Drexel of Philadelphia, daughter of a former partner of J. Pierpont Morgan in the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co., bankers, has through her agents, furnished the money to secure control of the splendid hot springs at Cascade, ten miles from this city, and will erect at that place a large school where only Indian and negro children will be instructed. A sanitarium will be attached to the educational institution.

OMAHA, Neb., July 17. Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

MOTHER MARY KATHARINE devotes yearly many hundreds of thousands of dollars to charity, and, while the amount is not definitely known, it is said to be almost, if not quite, \$1,000,000. The Order of the Precious Sacrament was founded by Miss Drexel in 1898, and has grown into a sisterhood of 45 members and a large number of novices. The primary object of the order is the teaching and uplifting of the Indians and negroes. Several schools have been opened in the last few years, but the one to be established at Cascade will be the largest under the control of the order.

Fifteen to twenty years ago, as the daughter of the head of the banking firms of Drexel & Co., Philadelphia; Drexel, Morgan & Co. of New York, J. B. Morgan & Co., London, and Drexel, Hargis & Co. of Paula, with unlimited wealth at her command, Miss Mary Katharine Drexel was the envy of the society world of the East. The doors of the most exclusive

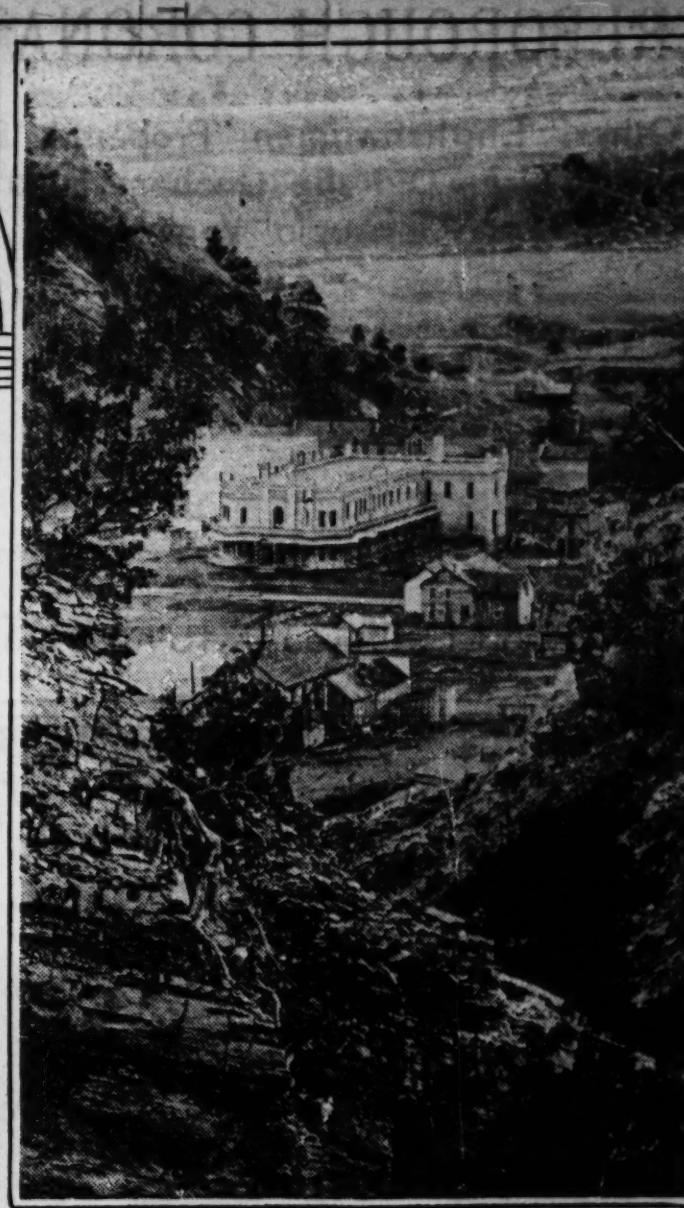
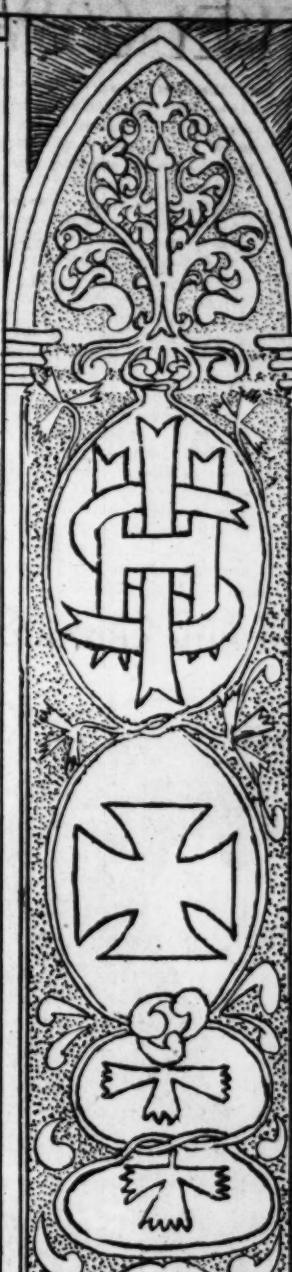
this country as well as of Europe opened at her approach, and she was the leader of her set. But with all her wealth and position Miss Drexel remembered the teachings of the church, and was true to the faith.

Bishop O'Connor of Philadelphia was the spiritual adviser of the Drexel family, and, when he came West to take charge of a Nebraska diocese, he continued his supervision of the religious welfare of his friends in Philadelphia. While living in the West, during the '80s, the good bishop had every opportunity to see the degradation and ignorance in which the Indians lived. Through his advice the head of the Drexel family gave hundreds of thousands of dollars to relieve their condition. On Mr. Drexel's death, he bequeathed his immense wealth to three daughters, of whom Mary Katharine was one. However, the new girls were only given the income from the estate, which itself remained intact. The annual income was considerable more than \$20,000.

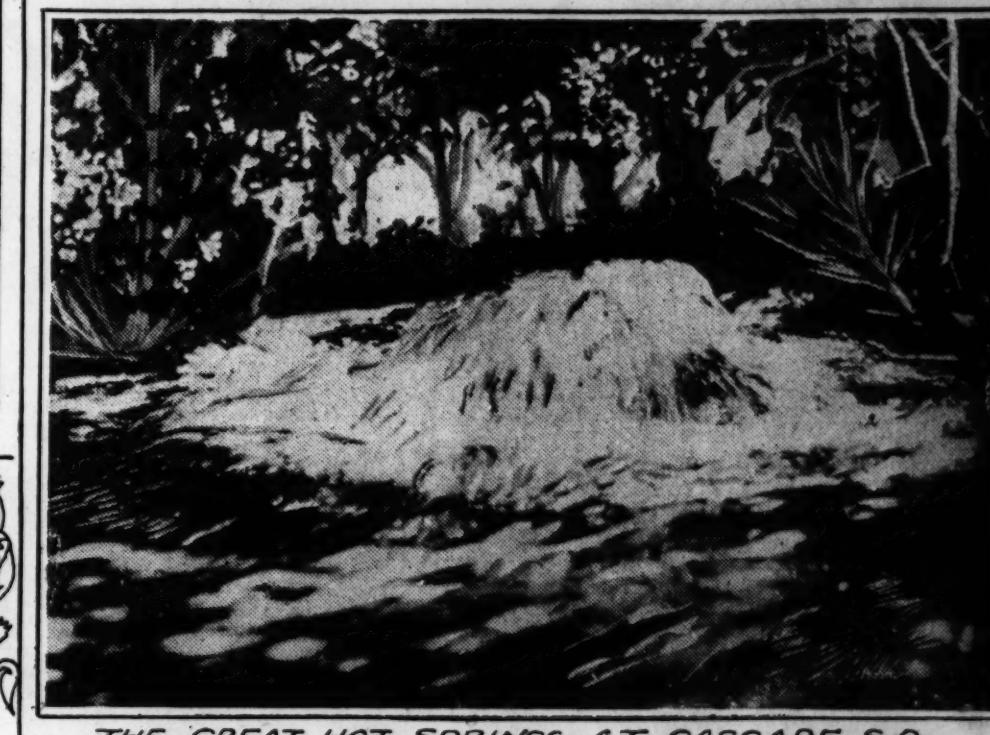
Always of a religious turn of mind, Mary Katharine determined to devote her life to



MOTHER KATHARINE, WHO WAS MISS KATE DREXEL.



THIS BUILDING, ABANDONED, WILL BE RESTORED AND USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE SCHOOL.



THE GREAT HOT SPRINGS AT CASCADE, S.D.

## FOUND THEIR MOTHER AFTER SEARCHING 48 YEARS

Elisha and Russell Allen Were Abandoned in Childhood, But They Did Not Cease to Search Until Their Mother Was Found.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 16. Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

FOURTY-EIGHT years of unremitting search for a mother, from whom they were separated in childhood, is the

record of filial devotion of Elisha Allen and W. Russell Allen.

Both are sons of Mrs. John Cordell, a widow, living a few miles from Asheville.

After nearly half a century of search the two men, one living in Kentucky and

the other in Arkansas, succeeded in locating their mother in Asheville. A family reunion took place here a few days ago.

It is a strange story of the Tennessee and Carolina mountains 50 years ago, before the slaves were freed, and long years before the railroad which the locomotive was hauled by the mountaineers.

It is a story in which the devotion of children appeared to exceed that of the mother herself, and to cling to a childhood memory of her from babyhood to old age.

Mrs. Cordell, the mother, is now 75 years old, and her two boys are 45 and 50 years of age.

He also knew the path to most of the stills on the Smoky mountains, and could drink any of the "cave" dwellers down on their own "red liquor."

His thirst for the produce of the stills was the foundation of the strange romance that ended here a few days ago.

Nearly 50 years ago the Allens were a family of Tennessee mountaineers. George Allen, the father, knew how to handle a long-barreled rifle, train coon dogs and hunt bear and deer. He took his full share in the feuds that broke out on election day among rival clansmen of the mountains.

He also knew the path to most of the stills on the Smoky mountains, and could drink any of the "cave" dwellers down on their own "red liquor."

His thirst for the produce of the stills was the foundation of the strange romance that ended here a few days ago.

His wife was a good-looking buxom woman, married at 16, and with all the Tennessee mountain woman's respect for the authority of "men folks."

When her liege lord had his periodical attacks of drunkenness she took the children and escaped to a neighbor's until the effect wore off.

This state of affairs continued, and finally the family moved over into the edge of North Carolina.

One day in 1854 Allen shouldered his rifle and set off for a political meeting at Jonesboro, five miles away. He started just as the sun was creeping up over the Blue Ridge mountains, determined to put in a long day as a sampler of North Carolina corn juice.

Mrs. Allen hurried through with her simple household tasks, churning, sweeping up the floor and setting the milk to cool in the springhouse near by.

About the middle of the day she called her boy, eight years old, in and began "priming" him up.

"Where are we uns goin', ma?" asked the boy as she dressed him in a fresh waist and a new pair of buttercup trousers.

"I want you, Russell, to take the baby," and she remembered to old age how her voice trembled. "Take the baby and go over to grandpa's."

The grandfather lived a little distance away.

So the bigger boy set off, carrying his baby brother with him. Mrs. Allen's sister meantime had come over for a visit.

After the children started the two women worked with feverish haste, getting together a few belongings and wrapping them up in aprons of home-made cotton.

About the middle of the afternoon the two stepped outside the door, fastened the wooden string-latch, and began a mysterious journey through the mountains.

Mrs. Allen and her sister were running away.

The girl from the Tennessee mountains could run out no other way of release from a husband who was too fond of the juice of the stills.

When the man of the house came home late in the night he found the house empty. There was no trace of his wife or the little ones.

Next day he rode over to his father-in-law's. There were his children. His wife had not been seen, and a search revealed that both women were gone. Allen rode to the house of Col. Orville Nelson, a neighbor.

"Connie," he said, "he's the fastest horse in the country, an' you uns is a man that knows these mountains like a wolf. I want you to find my wife an' George Allen's the man that'll pay you for your trouble."

Day and night he pressed on through the wilderness of pine and stunted oaks, inquiring at all the cabins and never stopping

except for food and a short rest.

The women, afoot, meantime dodged here and there through unfrequented trails rarely entering a house and subsisting upon corn and wild wood berries.

They finally ventured to stop on the Swannanoa in Buncombe County, near Asheville.

The two sisters supported themselves, and the younger always referred to her sister Miles Allen, instead of Mrs. Allen.

"I did not contradict him," said the old woman in telling her story.

She was still young and good looking and shortly John Cordell, a young and prosperous farmer of the settlement, proposed to marry "Miss Allen."

It was a new chance for happiness again and a new life.

But the woman told her story.

So Mrs. Allen became Mrs. Cordell, the marriage being performed by a minister in quite as much state as if there had been no husband and no boy on the border of Tennessee.

This all happened 45 years ago in the Carolina mountains when new-fangled notions were as scarce as books and steam cars.

She and her husband lived as happily as possible until Cordell's death some years ago. Mrs. Cordell heard a rumor that Allen had moved to Kentucky, taking her two little boys with him.

This was true, although in a few years they too left home and set out to make their fortune—and to search for their mother.

Buzzell, the oldest, a boy of 8 at the time his mother left, treasured up remembrances of her and inspired the youngest, who had been a baby 8 months old at the time, with the thought that some day they would find her again.

They kept up a desultory search, sometimes writing letters, sometimes making long trips in following clues, which always proved misleading.

Both brothers grew up and married. One settled in Aurora, Ark., and the other in Kentucky.

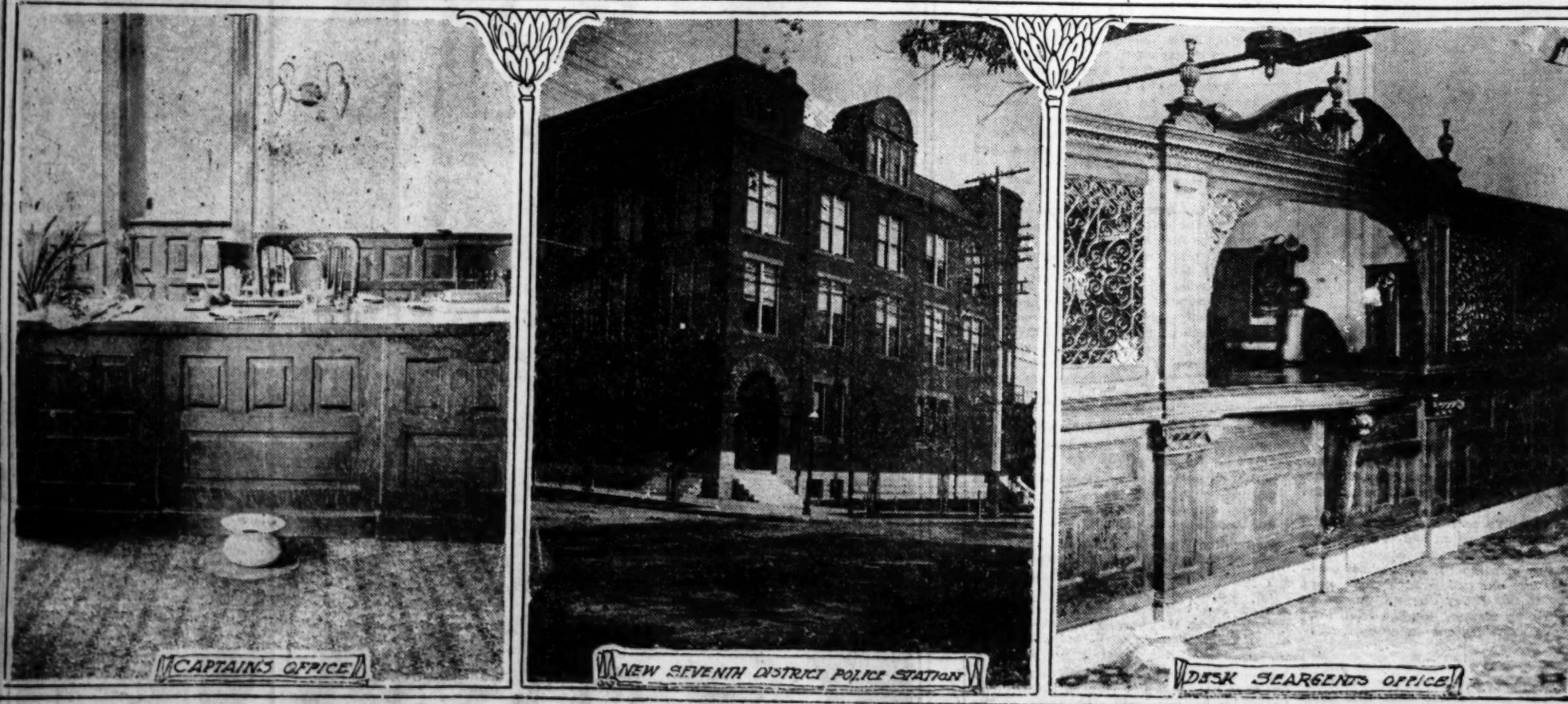
Elisha Allen, the youngest boy, wrote a letter some months ago to the postmaster at Bluffmore, N. C., inquiring for his mother and giving her strange story as well as he knew it.

The letter was turned over to J. C. Reed, a farmer near the town, who thought that he knew a woman whose history fit it.

The woman was Mrs. Cordell, as many answers were sent to the man in Bluffmore.

The two brothers are now married, one to a woman in Arkansas, having two children and twenty grandchildren.

## ST. LOUIS HAS THE WORLD'S SECOND FINEST POLICE STATION



artistic surroundings, quartered oak Clayton roads, Chouteau avenue, Compton avenue and Brussels carpets could afford many changes of design and furnishings it is equal to only two police buildings in the United States. These are the new headquarters of the Pittsburgh police department and a district station in Cincinnati.

which is at the corner of the Pittsburg police department and a district station in Cincinnati.

To Capt. E. P. Crecy, who commands the district boundary, Manchester and station, have been given quarters.

ly furnished as those of any professional man in any of the downtown office buildings.

The captain's desk is the finest piece of furniture in the building, and is set off by palms and potted plants. The office is lighted by opalescent conical bulbs. A large electric clock, equipped with its own dry batteries, has a face over the captain's

door, and another face in the outer room. The bathroom attached to Capt. Crecy's office is equal to the bathroom in the finest private residences.

The prisoners, who are escorted into the station by the captain's understudies, face the desk sergeant at a window surmounted by an arch of carved oak, with a grained lattice work of the same material complet-

ing the sides.

At the rear of the desk sergeant's office is the cellroom, with accommodations for 75 involuntary guests. Here artistic effects are abandoned.

The cost of the station, with the patrol stables, was nearly \$50,000. Dr. William Faulkner, general manager of police property, had charge of the erection.

"Connie," he said, "he's the fastest horse in the country, an' you uns is a man that knows these mountains like a wolf. I want you to find my wife an' George Allen's the man that'll pay you for your trouble."

Day and night he pressed on through the wilderness of pine and stunted oaks, inquiring at all the cabins and never stopping

# SUGAR DOES WONDERS IN ELEPHANT TRAINING

**Harry Lockhart, Who Is in St. Louis With Three Elephants Which Can Even Play Tenpins, Is Never Without Sugar When He Has an Elephant on His Hands.**

**H**ARRY LOCKHART, an elephant trainer, is in St. Louis. He has three elephants, and the things they do are most astounding. They even play tenpins, one elephant bowling, another setting pins, and a third keeping score.

Lockhart secured these elephants in their youth and has had them in hand ever since. He thinks an elephant has the most intelligence of dumb creatures. He uses only the female elephants, which are the more tractable. He governs his big brutes entirely by the merit system, always rewarding one of them for the slightest service. The reward is food. Generally, it is sugar, which an elephant loves as a son of Ham loves watermelon. Sometimes it is bread.

Lockhart has learned a deal of elephants. He has found that Burmese elephants are the best for training. African elephants have too much individuality, sometimes the sort that is murderous. It is interesting to hear from this man with three elephants on his hands.

**H**ARRY LOCKHART is one of three brothers, whose sole business and only livelihood is elephant training. Harry captains mostly in America, and Sam and George stay on the other side of the water and often travel to Europe when their stock becomes reduced.

The elephants at the Highlands are hard-working performers, but for every trick they perform they receive their reward in the way of a small piece of bread or a lump of sugar.

**By HARRY LOCKHART.**

**T**HREE three animals are from British Burmese, a province in India which so far produces the most intelligent of their breed. I have handled African elephants, animals from other Indian provinces, and some from the Island of Ceylon, but always go back to the Burmese elephant as the most tractable. The elephant is far more intelligent than the horse, and, I should say, has much better sense than the monkey. Who is this big brute more intelligent than the horse, which in the Orient is regarded as the pink of animal sense? I'll show you.

When a horse, for example, gets "cast" in his stall, it seldom extricates himself without getting hurt, sometimes so badly that it kills itself, or has to be shot. Let an elephant find himself in the same predicament, and he first of all, without raising himself, looks around to see what is the best way out of the difficulty. He then goes out of the stall with the sides of the stall, he raises the proper foot as slowly and carefully as he can, and gets up all right. No elephant will run into a fire, or refuse to flee from it, yet this is something every horse does.

Take a penknife, or any other sharp instrument and scratch a horse's breast with it, and you'll find that the horse plunges forward and right straight into the knife if you did not withdraw it. Try the same thing on an elephant and watch him run away.

The Burmese elephant of the Burmese elephant is his good nature. Especially the females are kind and docile, and more easily trained than the male. I have never had the slightest trouble with this lot, and they will do almost anything for me.

Wilhelmina, the oldest, named after the young Queen of Holland, is now 13 years old. Addie is 10½ years old and Trilly about 11 years. I got hold of Wilhelmina in Burmese when she was hardly two years old. She was about the size of a Great Dane, and I used to take her by the fore feet and swing her about like a plaything. Now she weighs three and a half tons. The other two elephants I got when they were a little more than three years old.

What made me think that elephants could be trained for show purposes? When I saw them work in the lumber yards of India like so many hired hands, doing the work of men, and doing it intelligently, it began to dawn on me that a dumb brute that had intelligence enough for that class of work could be taught pretty nearly everything. These three elephants, which are trained to haul the lumber from the landing place to the yards, file it up, lift the pieces on the circular saw, turn the saw, take the sawed off lumber away, pile it in separate piles and do just what ordinary lumber hands would do. In a large lumber yard there is generally not more than one boy who takes care of the elephants, adjusts the saw, if it should get displaced, and rings the bell at noon for the dinner hour. The yard is policed by elephants, usually two in a large yard.

The elephant police take a refractory beast to the doghouse post, tie him to it and then flog him with the chain tied to their trunks. When they are through administering the chastisement, they loosen the ropes and send him back to work.

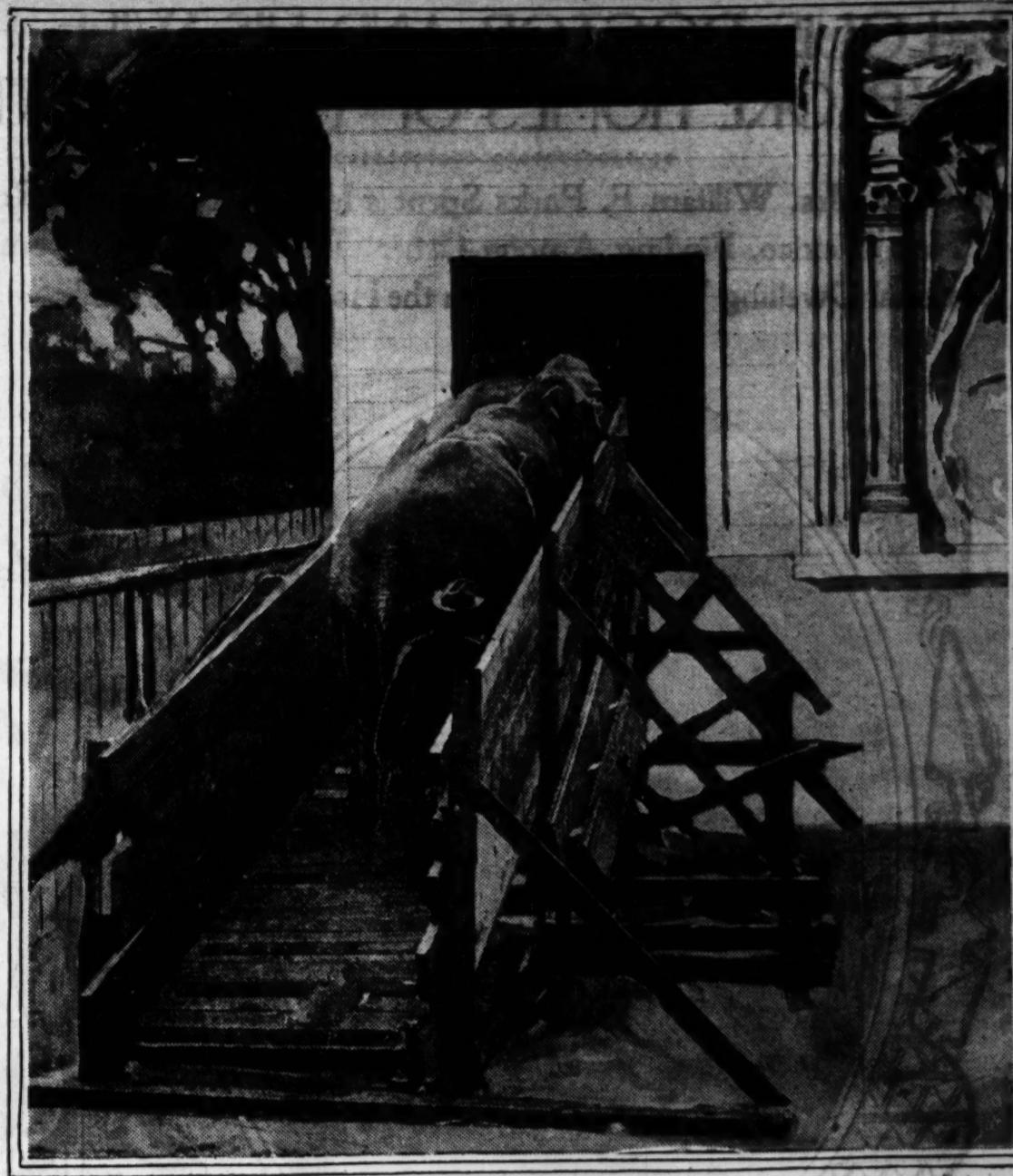
At the first stroke of the noon bell every elephant ceases to work. Then they go off to where their bundles of hay are laid out for them. If an elephant's pile is short one bundle of the number he is accustomed to receive, he won't touch even the first one, until the missing bundle is brought to him. This insistence that he should be treated fairly made me think

treat to see them stretch themselves out, and she keeps Addie and Trilly in afterwards on their fresh bed of straw and good hay, for nothing seems to communicate contentedness till morning.

They get their meals as regularly as I humor. I always show my animals a good time. Their breakfast consists of bran nattered face.



LEAVING THE STAGE AFTER THEIR ACT.



ELEPHANTS GOING ON THE FOREST PARK HIGHLANDS STAGE.



BOWLING TEN PINS.

## THE AIR PROVES UNEXPECTEDLY RICH IN CHEMICALS.

**T**HE air proves to be much richer in chemical ingredients than was of old suspected. The proportion of new elements to the volume of air is very small, being less than one part to one hundred of air. Argon, the most abundant, yields 0.987 parts in the hundred; neon, one or two parts to the hundred; krypton, about one part to the million, and xenon, about one part to the hundred million. But, despite their rarity, they possess the scientific interest which must attach to all chemical elements. They are alike in their

chemical inertness, in which they much surpass all other elements. They also all appear to be monatomic. That is, their molecule is composed of a single atom, not of two or more, as in most of the other elements. But in this they are not peculiar, since the number of the older elements are also monatomic.

Other substances recently discovered are the constant elements of the atmosphere.

It possesses in addition various fugitive or accidental contents, of which something needs to be said, since they belong practically to the new atmosphere, none of

them having been recognized in the old. There are many such substances, the driftwood of the earth's surface and of the celestial spaces. They include such gases as ammonia and its salts, carbureted and sulphureted hydrogen, carbonic oxide, sulphurous, sulphuric and nitric acids, and many others, all of which are in varying quantities. Solid substances are present to a much greater extent and are more widely distributed. Those of terrestrial origin are largely volcanic. The Krakatoa volcanic explosion of 1883, for instance, sent fine dust around the world.

## ST. LOUIS RETAIL DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION

### MAKES A CLEAN SWEEP OF ST. LOUIS DRUGGISTS

Every One of the 370 Retail Druggists in the City Is a Member of This St. Louis Organization, From Which the National Retail Druggists' Association Has Grown.

since then. It has a membership that represents about 24,000 retail druggists. The membership cannot be computed exactly, as the national organization is a delegate body.

An second convention was held in Cincinnati, its third in Detroit, its fourth in Buffalo. That was Pan-American Exposition year. This year the convention will be held in Cleveland September 23, 24 and 25.

Each local organization is entitled to two delegates for each 100 members or fraction thereof over 50. St. Louis will send four delegates this year. They have not yet been chosen.

Messrs. Vitt and Hagenow represented the St. Louis Association last year. Mr. Vitt at the Buffalo convention was elected to the national treasurership and Mr. Hagenow later was honored with the local presidency.

The objects of both the national and the local association are jointly social, commercial and scientific.

There is another national organization, an older one, the American Pharmaceutical Association, composed of Louis druggists like J. M. Good of Jefferson avenue and Olive street, for instance, are members of both.

The American Pharmaceutical Association differs from the National Association of Retail Druggists in paying more attention to scientific subjects and less attention to commercial matters.

In the National Association of Retail Druggists the commercial welfare of the druggists is carefully considered, while the scientific feature is not neglected.

The officers of the N. A. R. D. are: President, James W. Seley, Detroit; first vice-president, Robert K. Miller, Buffalo; second vice-president, Thomas Voegeli, Milwaukee; third vice-president, B. E. Pritchard, Pittsburgh; secretary, Thomas V. Wootton, Chicago; treasurer, Rudolph S. Vitt, St. Louis. Executive committee: Simon N. Jones, Louisville; James W. Seley, Detroit; F. E. Holliday, Topeka; John C. Gallagher, Jersey City; Charles Fleischner, New Haven; W. E. Bingham, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; F. M. Meissner, La Porte, Ind.

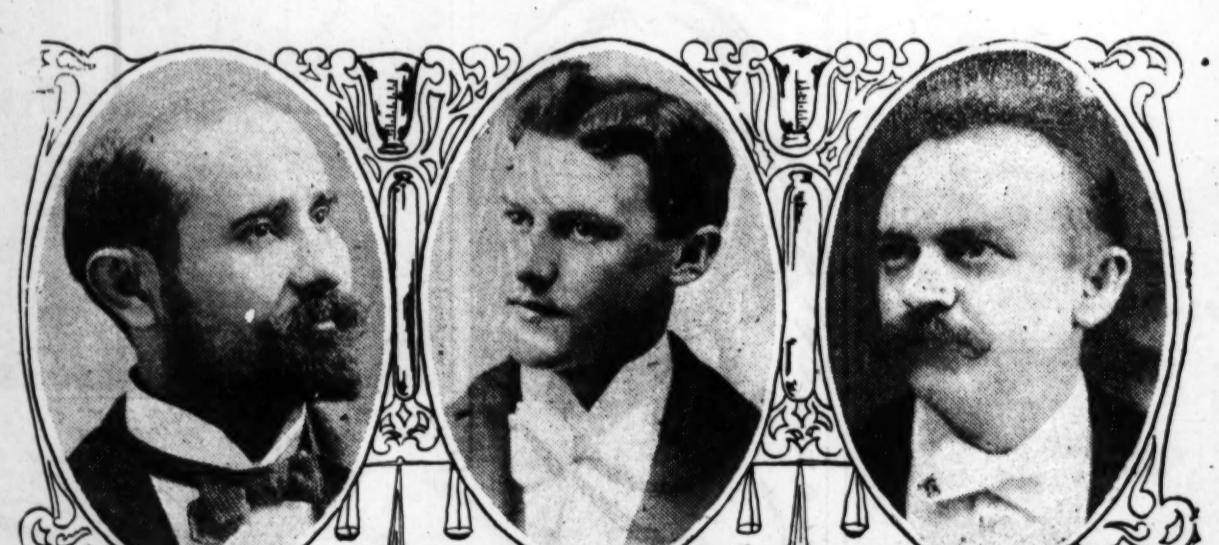
The National Association headquarters are in Chicago, the secretary, T. V. Wootton, having his office at 3 Dearborn street.

The Retail Druggists' Association of St. Louis holds its meetings at the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, 215 Locust street. The meetings are held the first Wednesday of each month.

The meetings are by no means tame, routine affairs. There are always bright, breezy, enterprising discussions of up-to-date subjects. An instance in point was the discussion at the last meeting brought up by Secretary Hagenow, which has since spread over the city—the use of the druggists' phonograph to help lone sick girls sing good goo conversations.

President Hagenow and his associates are enthusiastic over the association and are ever for pharmacists temporary.

The association has prospered membership of the org-



THEO. F. HAGENOW, PRESIDENT C. W. HAHN, SECRETARY H. F. HASSELRICK, TREASURER.



OTTO UDE.

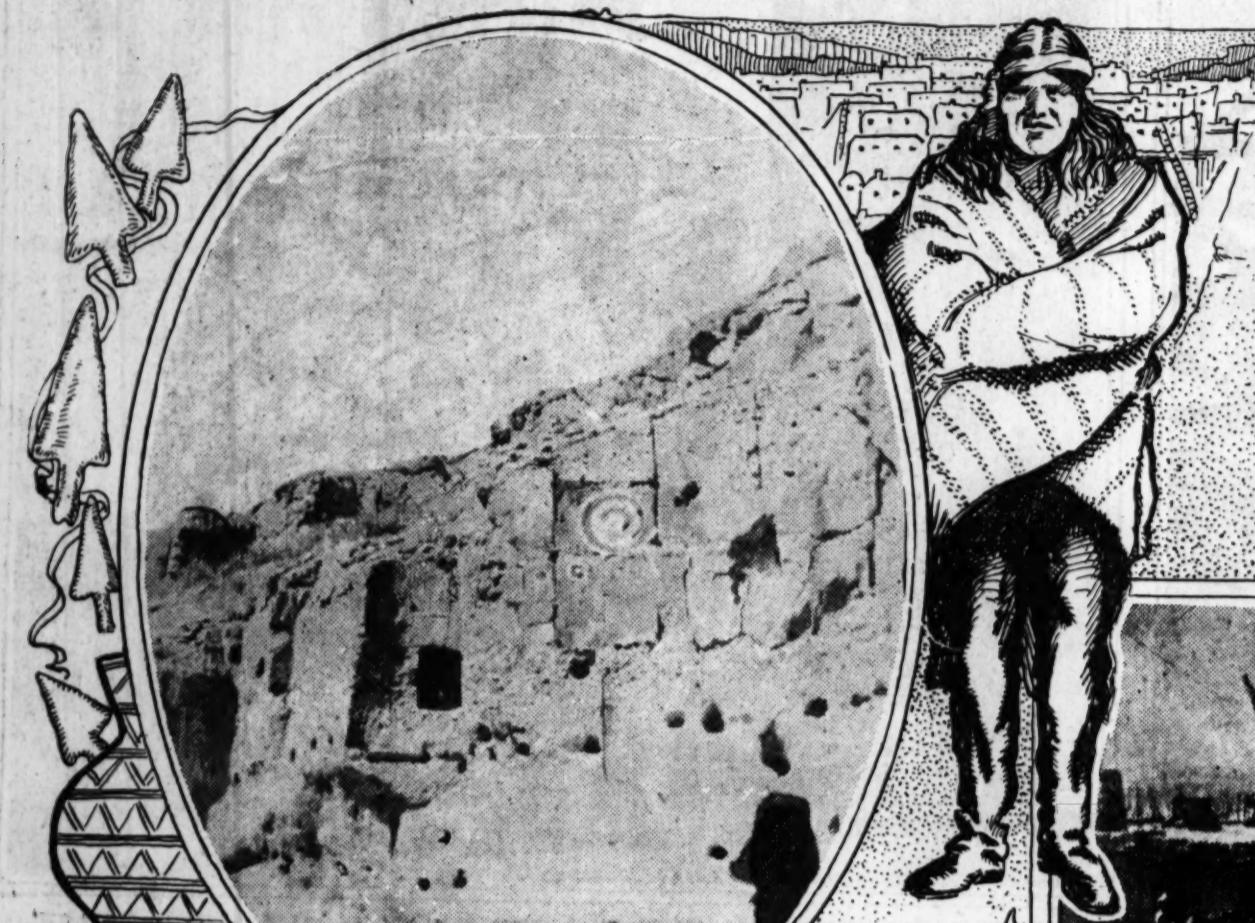
RUDOLPH S. VITT.

W. W. FRIEDEWALD.

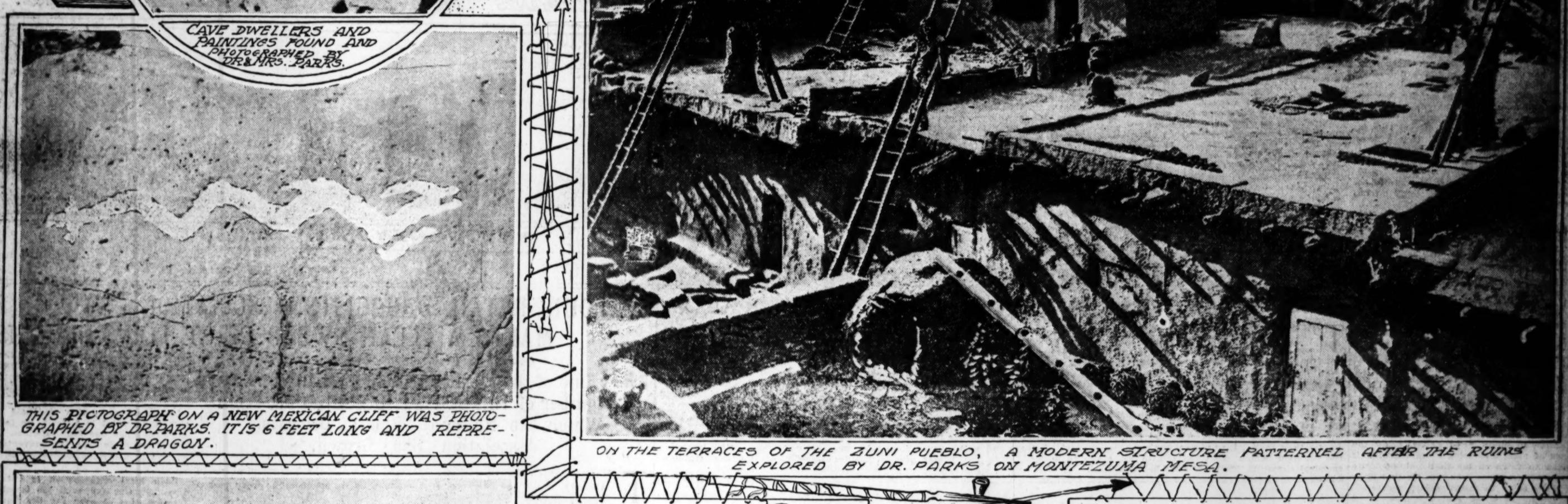
LOUIS S. SCHURK.

## ST. LOUIS DOCTOR AND HIS WIFE EXPLORE HOMES OF THE ANCIENTS

Doctor and Mrs. William F. Parks Spent a Month Among the Ruins of New Mexico, Finding Among Other Things a Great Communal Dwelling Which Had Been the Home of 600 Families.



CAVE DWELLERS AND PAINTINGS FOUND AND PHOTOGRAPHED BY DR. & MRS. PARKS.



ON THE TERRACES OF THE ZUNI PUEBLO, A MODERN STRUCTURE PATTERNED AFTER THE RUINS EXPLORED BY DR. PARKS ON MONTEZUMA MESA.



IN THIS MASS OF PUEBLO RUINS UPON MONTEZUMA MESA DR. PARKS TRACED THE LINES OF A 600-ROOM TENEMENT OF THE ANCIENTS.

WHEN thousands of St. Louisans were seeking comfort at northern resorts during the hot summer of 1901, Dr. and Mrs. William F. Parks of 1027 Goodfellow avenue, St. Louis, were down in the New Mexican desert exploring old ruins.

Dr. Parks is an enthusiastic student of archeology, and Mrs. Parks shares his interest. They spent their entire vacation in New Mexico last summer, and their chief pastime was the exploration of the old dwelling places of the ancients.

Dr. Parks gained the summit of the Montezuma Mesa, one of the largest in the west, and found there the ruins of one of those great communal dwellings which are built by the primitive people of New Mexico and Arizona. The greatest in St. Louis is the Ashley building, with 300 rooms. The giant tenements on Montezuma Mesa was 4000 feet and contained about 600 rooms. Dr. Parks could very readily trace the walls, but could not photograph them because of the flat top of the mesa, which offered no prominence upon

which to stand and trace the lines of the ancient structure they might find to explore.

### By DR. W. F. PARKS.

WE HAVE always been very much interested in the old people down there and see some of the ruins. They were much more plentiful and even more interesting than I had anticipated, and I should like nothing better than to spend my vacation among them almost any year.

I spent considerable time studying the architecture of a big Pueblo ruin on the Montezuma Mesa. This great mesa was more than 100 miles long and some 12 or 13 miles across the top. It is a fine illustration of what freaks of creation exist in that interesting country. We only gained the summit after a hard journey, the doctor and his wife like this sort of thing. They went in for it enthusiastically last summer, when they spent the month of August driving around from place to

place seeking what ancient structure they might find to explore.

in the Southwest, was all in ruins, but I could quite readily study the ground plan of the great building and build it up to 100 feet long and 400 feet deep. It had been two stories high, or, at least, that was my belief, when I found what quantities of debris had fallen down into the rooms upon the ground floor.

The communal life of the ancient people in this great house must have been interesting. There was quite a large court in the center, near one end, and a smaller court near the other end. Enclosed from the exterior, as far as I could determine, was only possible by way of this larger court; the smaller one having no outlet.

Just outside the passageway, leading to the larger court, was the Pueblo burying ground.

The rooms had been like the cells in a beehive. The largest of them had not been more than nine feet square. They were all

connected with each other by a doorway, but there were no halls, and there were living rooms, offices, from one of the courts on the sides. The top is reached on a ledge of rock, and where the first step is taken on this rock the trail has been worn down just 15 inches. The Indians did this when they stepped up. Imagine how many of them must have stepped there, and for what an expense of time to have worn that solid rock to such a depth, for they were a people who never wore anything heavier than moccasins.

In the cliffs I found a number of photographs and paintings. One of these represented a dragon, and some of the rock art was very good, and some of the figures in the rock were very well done. They were all white with gypsum. I found one or two cave dwellings painted in this way, with gypsum. There are no white men who have ever seen the Indians.



DR. AND MRS. W. F. PARKS EATING LUNCH UPON THE MEXICAN DESERT. THE WALL IN THE BACKGROUND IS ONE OF THE MESAS OF THE CLIFF DWELLERS.



TAOS, A PRESENT-DAY COMMUNAL STRUCTURE OF NEW MEXICAN INDIANS WHERE 1500 PERSONS LIVE IN FIVE ACRES.



## BOX TURBANS LEAD IN FALL HATS

THE advance styles in fall millinery can now be seen in some of the St. Louis shops. The large box-turban will be in vogue. Black and a combination of black and white will be the colors seen in fall hats for young and old.

The new box-turban has a flat and very wide crown, that is raised well off the head by a circlet band. The trimming is flat in effect, and on the left side or in the back.

A smart hat in the new shape is that in which the body of the hat is made of white moire silk, with long coils of black chiffon sewed on in imitation of straw-braid. This is encircled with a band of Arabian lace.

gives a very pleasing effect. The glistening whiteness of the silk is modified by the soft folds of the black chiffon, at the same time giving a touch of color. The turban is finished with two large wings in black, dove color and white. The wings are fastened in the center of the crown, and fall toward the back the tips crossing. They are spread out, and lay close to the hat.

Another pretty design in the new turban is a slightly rounded one on left side, the design being repeated on the right side, but still flat in effect. One is made of pleated chiffon and black panne velvet. The crown is sewed on in imitation of straw-braid. This is encircled with a band of Arabian lace.



SIDE VIEW OF BLACK CHIFFON BOX TURBAN.



BLACK CHIFFON BOX TURBAN TRIMMED IN ARABIAN LACE AND GULL WINGS.



BACK OF WHITE MOIRE BOX TURBAN.

## ETIQUETTE—By a Sunday Post-Dispatch Expert

**Let Him Offer His Photograph.**  
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E. B.

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**Call After an "At Home."**

Is it proper to make a call after you have attended an afternoon at home from 4 to 6, and should it be formal call, and how do you send your regrets?

And when shaking hands with a minister at a home social, do you rise or remain seated? MISS A. V. C.

After any form of hospitable entertainment, except one or two number of days "at home," a courteous "duty call" is obligatory upon you. Such a call should be paid within a fortnight succeeding the entertainment. If you find it impossible to accept the invitation to an afternoon tea or to any sort of informal "at home," it is not necessary to send your written regrets, as in the case of more ceremonious affairs. You should, however, invariably acknowledge the invitation and your inability to be present by indicating your visiting card in an envelope and sending it to your hostess by post or messenger. It should be timed so that it will reach her before or during her reception hour.

At social gatherings where the guests are seated the ladies do not, as a rule, rise to acknowledge introductions of gentlemen, nor to greet them when they enter. But it is always allowable and proper for them to show this mark of respect to the clergy, a very elderly man or one of much distinction. Of course, the hostess always rises to receive either man or woman.

**No Impropriety in the Circumstances.**

I have been asked to be a bridesmaid at a home wedding of a very dear friend of mine.

Would it be proper for me to accept and dress all in white, as I am in mourning for the past six months? A. B.

Feeling, rather than fashion, should govern the period of seclusion when in mourning. Six months after a bereavement a società woman usually begins to call herself again, and to attend parties, shows, concerts, and even dances.

Those who are very punctilious with regard to social forms would probably not accept an invitation to be a bridesmaid; but since the bride is your dear friend and the wedding to be at her home, I can see no impropriety in your laying aside your black robes for soft white ones and performing the office of bridesmaid for your friend.

**An Invitation to Tea.**  
If a young man be invited to take "tea or dinner" at a young lady's home, and he declines to accept the invitation for tea, when would it be correct to accept the dinner? The young people are quite well acquainted, and the meal is to be "on family lines." WOULD-BE CALLER.

If you do not know the hour for the meal to which you are invited do not hesitate to ask. At dinners and other formal functions where the guests are to be seated at a table it is essential that the arrivals should be promptly on the hour. In case of an invitation, or no later than the 15 minutes since which a hostess usually allows.

At the hospitable family tea to which I have been invited you will be quite welcome to present yourself 20 minutes before the meal time.

Do you remain in conversation with your family until

Do not forget that good

society requires a "digestion call" to be paid within a fortnight after you have partaken of any family hospitality.

**Defraying the Wedding Expenses.**

What part of the expense incidental to the wedding should the bride's parents defray and what part should the groom defray?

Does the groom furnish his home, or are the bride's parents called upon to do so?

A. Z.

The father and mother of the bride assume very nearly the entire expense of her wedding.

The invitations and announcement cards are, of course, ordered and sent out by them, and they provide likewise the bride's trousseau, the music, flowers and awning if the wedding is to be celebrated at the church), the carriages for bride and bridesmaids, any necessary servants as attendants, and the cost of the wedding breakfast or reception.

I think he would like best as a birthday present some pretty article made by your own fingers. His mother and habits should be considered when making your selection.

A sofa pillow would be nice. A dainty calendar in water colors would send his thoughts out to you each day. You might embroider him a dozen fine handkerchiefs.

Even the comfortable present of dressing gown and slippers is not too old-fashioned to be appropriate, and this present or something similar would be no doubt most pleasantly appreciated if sent to him from your mother.

At a ceremonial dinner the host does not carve and the hostess does not help her guests to any dish whatever. The separate courses are passed by well-trained servants.

man and himself, as well as for the one in which he and his bride drive off when the ceremony is concluded.

**The Furnishing of the Home.**

What part of the expense incidental to the wedding should the bride's parents defray and what part should the groom defray?

Does the groom furnish his home, or are the bride's parents called upon to do so?

A. Z.

The furnishing of the home is sometimes done by the bride's relatives, and is always regarded as a voluntary gift, not an obligation fulfilled; but oftener by those of the bridegroom or by the bridegroom himself.

**The Girl's Initials Proper.**

It is proper for me to have engraved on my jewelry presents I give her the first initial of her first name or the first initial of my second name?

She says I have no right to put on my second name.

A. K.

The young lady is right. She has no right to have her name engraved on the wedding ceremony. All rights to her before the marriage (even the wedding presents) must be marked, if they are marked at all, with the initials of her own maiden name.

It is regarded as bad form and provincial to engrave wedding gifts with the bridegroom's initials. Even a wedding ring should be marked from the bridegroom J. B. (John Brown) to A. V. (Annie Vernon).

**Is it good form for a lady to ask a gentleman friend for his photo or wait for him to offer it?**

If a lady while visiting meets a gentleman with whom she wishes to correspond, should the lady on reaching her home write to him or wait until she receives a letter from him.

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To let the gentleman offer you his photograph will be in much better taste than to ask him for it.

With regard to the correspondence, the gentleman who requested the privilege of writing to you should certainly send the first letter.

At a simple family dinner the hostess serves the soup, the host carves and serves the fish and roast, but the vegetables and all entrees are passed around by a servant and then replaced on the sideboard.

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## HEALTH AND BEAUTY

Answers to Questions From Readers of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

**A Cream or "Make-Up."**

THE Sultana cream enjoys a very high reputation for "make-up." It has been used with great success. I saw it most successfully tried just a few weeks ago. You can easily choose it if you choose to protect the face from sunburn.

Quite frequently the gloves and neckties of the best man and the ushers are gifts from him, and it is a prevailing fashion nowadays to present these helpful assistants with handsome souvenirs of the occasion in the form of scarfs or sleeve links. The bridegroom always pays for the carriages used by the ushers, the best

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To let

# PARIS MAKES GORGEOUS GOWNS FOR AMERICAN WOMEN

Nothing Created in the World's Fashion Center This Season Excels the Elegance of Summer Dresses Made for the Countess Castellane, Duchess of Marlborough and Miss Mae Goelet.

PARIS, July 15. — Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

HEREWITH are reproduced the original designs made by Martial et Armand of Paris of three beautiful new summer gowns for prominent American women.

Since the death of Worth the firm of Martial et Armand has taken a foremost place among the dressmakers of the French capital.

The drawings of the costumes were furnished by Martial et Armand for exclusive publication in the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

The women for whom the originals of these gowns were devised are the Duchesses of Marlborough, who was Consuelo Vanderbilt; the Countess Boni de Castellane, who was Anna Gould, and Miss May Goelet.

The costume of the Countess de Castellane, a long, dress, which she wore recently at the banquet given to commemorate the election of the three Castellane brothers to Parliament, is a wonderfully dainty frock of hand-painted muslin dress. Long, trellis-like bands ornamented with steel spangles, their delicate meshes threaded with narrow blue velvet ribbon, outline the very low, square decollete and run from the top of the corsage to the hem.

The long trailing skirt is also ornamented with these trellis bands, which give a very dandy effect to the figure. The short sleeves are transparent and of the same material and are trimmed at top and bottom with bands of the narrow velvet ribbon. The corsage is ornamented with trimmings of white guipure.

The Duchess of Marlborough's gown is a simple dress of white muslin, having wonderful effectiveness, is of cream-colored batiste embroidered with tiny black dots.

The corsage is of the type called floating, which is much affected by the slender American duchess, and shows a new and very striking modification of the bolero.

ceped as good style in Paris. One is narrow at the top, broadening into the mandolin effect, and the other is a mere cap of the material, with which long undersleeves in embroidered muslin are worn.

A graceful accessory of many Parisian frocks this year is a wash of soft Louvigne silk, which, instead of being knotted at the waist line, is simply knotted in a knotless bow over the ends, thus forming a very graceful adjunct to a charming costume.



MISS MAY GOELET'S GOWN WORN AT THE GRAND PRIX.



SUMMER SHOPPING DRESS WORN BY THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH

ANARCHISTIC TENDENCY AMONG GIRLS ALARMS THE POLICE OF RUSSIA

## Nihilistic Presses Run by Women and Girls Have Been Found in Several Russian Cities.

THE Russian police have recently been exercised at the spread of the revolutionary movement among women and girls. During the later years of the reign of Alexander II young women played a powerful part in the Nihilist movement which clouded that period of Russian history. Count Tolstoy, who was then minister of the interior, put them down with a ruthless hand.

But again they are to the forefront of the revolutionary movements, and stronger and more influential than ever. The murdered minister Sipyagin was occupied with their suppression, but he was a weak hand, and the measures he took to curb their political activity only made matters worse. During the week before his death over 40 young women were arrested in various parts of Russia for complicity in the secret printing of seditious tracts and pamphlets.

This is a branch of revolutionary enterprise to which the Russian female revolutionist gladly devotes herself. Presses worked by women and girls have been discovered in Charkoff, Samara, Odessa, Kiev, Moscow and Riga. How many more are at work which have not been discovered is unknown.

The leaders of the female revolutionists are all educated persons, having mostly spent a considerable time abroad studying in the universities of Berlin, Zurich and Geneva. Some of them also study in Belgium, chiefly in Liege.

According to a well-known spy of the late Sipyagin, there are over five hundred young women wandering about Russia.

## THE PROFESSIONAL BREACH OF PROMISE PLAINTIFF MAKES MONEY

THAT broken vows seldom mean broken hearts is curiously proved by the records of the numerous breach-of-promises cases that go through the courts.

The mercenary element in love affairs is shown to be unromantically large by these records, and the still more numerous cases that are settled out of court would prove to be even less complimentary to the power of original love.

Some curious English laws recently cited make it plain that in England at least the business of love-making and the art of promise-breaking can be made to pay handsomely.

That this has been discovered is well illustrated by a recent case in one of the large Midland towns.

A rather fascinating young milliner had been engaged for a long time to a gentleman who was considerably her senior in position. Through his parents were kept in complete ignorance of this engagement, the course of what appeared to be true love proceeded until the lady's arrangements were fully complete. Then, without the slightest warning her manna toward her fiance underwent a sudden change. From charming and vivacious she became disagreeable and morose.

In spite of the earnest entreaties of her lover, she absolutely refused to give any reason or in any way disclose a motive for her strange conduct. After a few vain efforts to obtain an explanation, the young man, who was almost beside himself with

desperation and despair, in a fit of exasperation returned her letters with a brief note to the effect that all was over between them.

This, as subsequent events clearly proved, was just the very thing required by the designing young damsel, and was, in fact, the natural result of the game which she had so cunningly played.

A few days afterward the unsuspecting and disconsolate lover received a solicitor's letter commanding proceedings, which were to be terminated by a prompt settlement. Involving the transfer of a considerable sum of money from the coffers of the swindled lover's parent to the ambitious milliner.

The sequel was soon shortly afterward, when, with the capital thus raised with such cruel ingenuity, the faithless woman opened a business establishment in a neighboring town and married an old "fame," who had been quietly waiting for her for several years.

A young Devonshire farmer a few months ago received a handsome sum of money as compensation for his ruined feelings from a well-to-do lady, who had been quite successful in leading to the altar.

The courtship had been an ardent one on both sides and all had gone "merry as a marriage bell," until, in an evil hour for the would-be Benedict, the bride-elect discovered that the taint of consumption had existed in his family.

This was quite sufficient, in the opinion

## MANY MEN HAVE LIVED WITH BULLETS IN THEIR BRAINS

NEW YORK, July 17. — Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

OULD you think it possible that a man could live and enjoy life with a bullet in his brain?

Assuming as it may seem, there are many cases well authenticated by science, of remarkable ones which has been attracting the attention of New York surgeons recently is that of Ed McCoy, who was shot by a detective in a holdup raid not long ago and without the shot having reached the socket of the brain.

He is still living, however, dimming the normal intelligence of the patient, while some have been known to carry most extraordinary foreign substances embedded in their skulls for years.

Finds of the most singular kind have been made in the interior substance of the living human brain. The strangest things have been known to find entry there through accident or design. In one case it was the blade of a penknife that was carried about in the brain for half a lifetime without the patient being in the least aware of it; in another it was a penholder that had somehow found its way there and remained in its living hidingplace without apparently interfering with the thinking power of the organ, while only a

recently removed from a boy's brain after it had been hidden there for several years.

It is, therefore, perhaps none the more surprising that many a bullet which has found its billet in human brain has proved no more than a temporary inconvenience.

A French soldier who received a bullet in his head during the Franco-German war of 1870 carried it there for 27 years, and was said to have felt no ill effects till 1897, when it one day worked its way downward into the mouth and so rid him of its presence.

In the case of a German soldier who was shot in the head during the "Sonderbund" war, he lived to carry the leaden souvenir in his brain for 48 years, and it was not extracted till after his death.

These two remarkable cases, however, seem to be beaten by another that has recently been brought to light. The case being that of an old soldier still living in England who for over half a century has carried in his head the bullet received during the Austrian rebellion of 1848.

The effects of removing bullets from the brain are sometimes as remarkable as any of the foregoing, and perhaps in this connection mention may be made of the case of a patient who was operated on by a doctor of Vienna recently. On removing a bullet a small quantity of brain had also to be taken away, the peculiar result being that though unaltered in any other respect, the patient irretrievably lost all his good memory for which he was noted. The eminent surgeon therefore suggests that the portion of brain removed with the bullet corresponds to what he describes as the "bump of good manners."

It was not stated at the time when the worthy man, like the fat rogue of the celebrated lawyer, Lord Emsley, frequently dined at the same restaurant and his astounded

was invited to the反射

## QUEER GUESTS

MANY eccentric people have sent their names down to posterity merely by entertaining status and other inanimate guests at dinner.

The most noteworthy case of this is that of the late King of Bavaria, who always dined with a bust of Queen Marie Antoinette in front of him. The custom is believed to owe its origin to a certain Henry Constantine Jennings.

This eighteenth century eccentric on one occasion purchased a statue of Venus, and for the first six months after he had obtained possession of the same the fair goddess occupied a seat at two courses in his bistro standing behind her, whose duty it was to place the most costly viands before her by way of obligation.

One of the largest gatherings of inanimate guests assembled at a luncheon party given by Clyde Fitch, the dramatist, a few months ago, on which occasion the amateur guests found on reaching the rendezvous that seated at a table, which was strewn with pale pink petals, were a number of dolls elaborately dressed to represent the most famous female characters in the dramatist's plays.

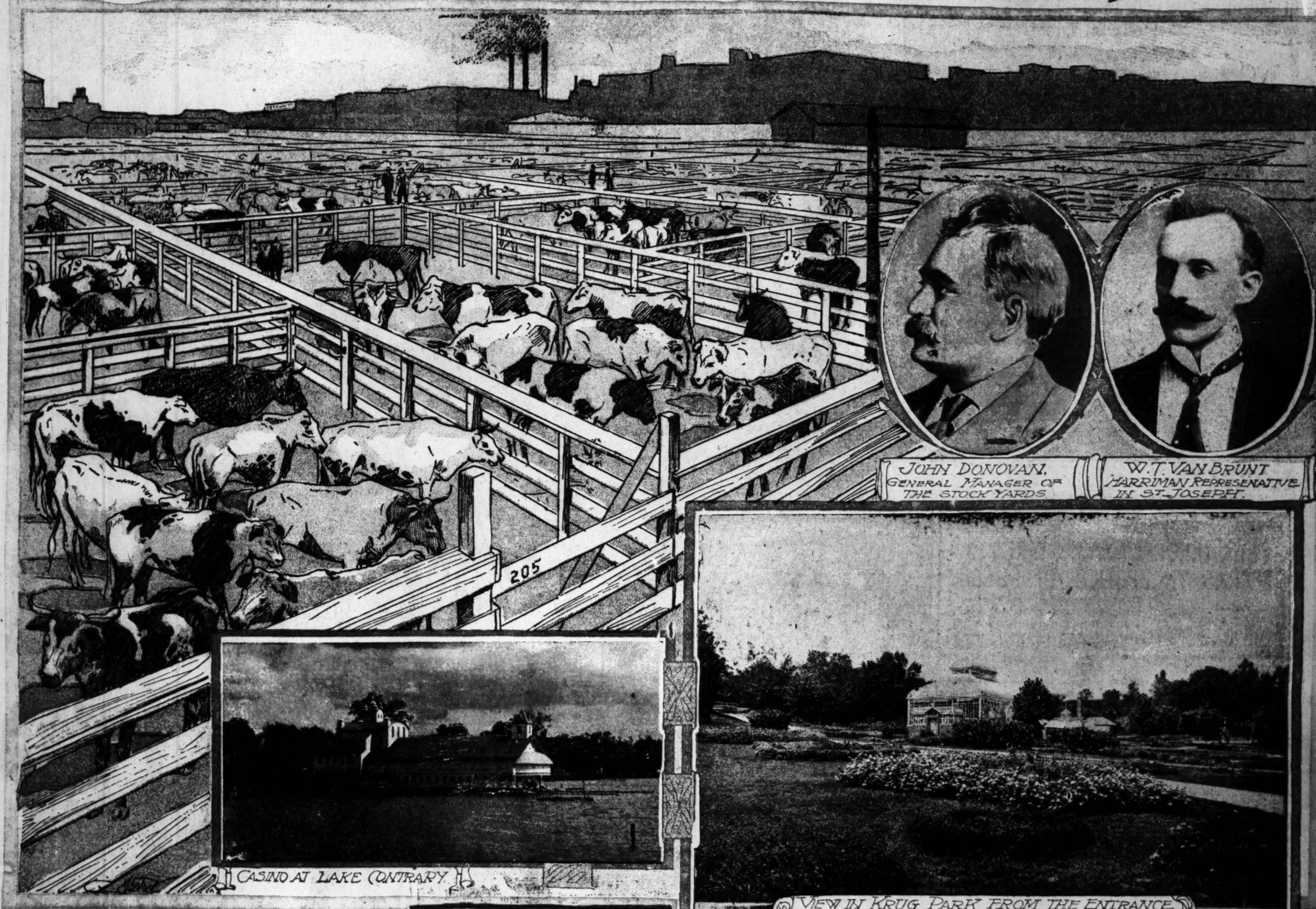
The Third African Battalion, who had been employed in annihilating the swarms of gnats that were eating up the crops at Kao Tunis, were rewarded with an omelet containing 500 eggs that measured 7 feet in circumference.

A few weeks ago this strange dish was recalled to mind by the editor when the menu of a反射 enjoyed at Gondorheim, in the Harz mountains, when to celebrate the occasion of one of the local schoolmaster's hens laying her thousandth egg the town was decorated, and a supper held, at which the health of the hen was duly toasted and a gigantic omelet partaken of.

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# Missouri's Third City, St. Joseph, And its Phenomenal Growth.



WHEN the census reports of 1900 credited St. Joseph, Mo., with an increase of 97 per cent in population in ten years, the Mississippi Valley arose and expressed its astonishment by exclaiming: "What's that?"

St. Joseph herself was almost thunderstruck. She had not thought she was growing so. She asked for the figures, and they were submitted as 52,324 for 1890, and 102,979 for 1900, a record unequalled by any other large city in the country save Los Angeles, Cal.

St. Joseph was not a new city. As the age of a city goes in the West, it was old. That an old city should have doubled its population in so short a time was astounding, and not the least astounded community was St. Joseph herself.

Those census figures awoke St. Joseph with a start. She became like a giant who had been long unconscious of his size and strength, and was now displaying them to the utmost. Today she is full of schemes and plans for the greater glory of St. Joseph. The city is to have a convention hall and many more public institutions becoming a community of more than 100,000 souls.

There are two reasons why St. Joseph has performed her great feat in growth. One of these is G. F. Swift, who packs meat. The other is E. H. Harriman, who operates railroads. The two most active promoters of St. Joseph are W. T. Van Brunt and John Donovan, Jr. The one represents Swift; the other Harriman.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 17. Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

ST. JOSEPH is in a transition stage. It is waking to the fact that it is a city with more than 100,000 inhabitants.

In the past 10 years St. Joseph almost unconsciously has had a wonderful growth. It has been unconscious because it has been natural and conservative, and only in the past two years are the people beginning to realize it.

Two men, a great railroad man and a great packer, working together, are the chief cause of it. They are E. H. Harriman, president of the Union Pacific Railroad, and G. F. Swift, president of Swift & Co.

Mr. Harriman owns the St. Joseph street railway system and the resort at Lake Contrary. His representative is W. T. Van Brunt, president of the St. Joseph Railways, Light, Heat and Power Co.

Mr. Swift is the controlling factor in the St. Joseph Stockyards Co. and was the first of the big packers to emerge in building up St. Joseph as a meat market. His representative is John Donovan, Jr., general manager of the stockyards company.

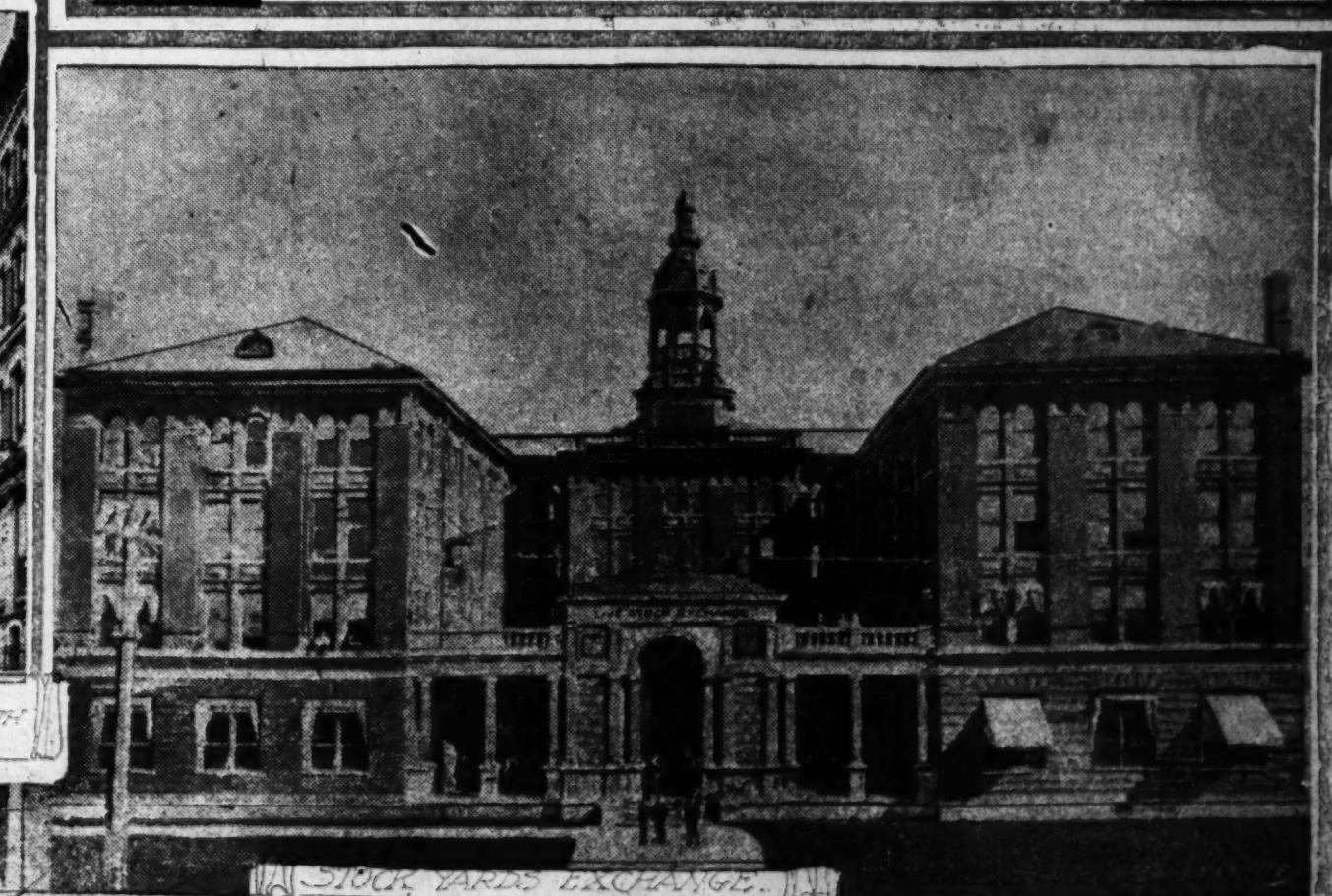
The St. Joseph bank clearances for 1894 were \$60,044,169.67; in 1901 they were \$50,724,360.53, making an increase in six years of \$180,680,151.31.

In 1886 St. Joseph had no stockyards or big packing houses. In 1891 its receipts of meat were \$105,329; of sheep, \$58,982; of hogs, \$48,257, and of horses and mules, the oldest of the kind in St. Joseph.

On June 27, 1902, its receipts of the stockyards



IN THE HEART OF THE WHOLESALE DISTRICT LOOKING NORTH ON FOURTH FROM FIFTH STREET.



STOCK YARDS EXCHANGE.

in 1901 was estimated at about \$50,000.

The stockyards were built after a thorough study of the yards in the other packing centers. They are considered by stockmen the most improved and completed yards in the United States.

The development of the packing industry

in St. Joseph gave impetus to the railroad business, and each of the nine roads entering here was compelled to increase its yardage facilities within the past six years.

The packing houses and stockyards together now employ 1,500 men. Most of them live near the yards in South St. Joseph, and that portion of St. Joseph now has a population of 15,000. Five years ago this same section contained only vacant lots.

John Donovan, Jr., the general manager

of the stockyards, has been and still is states.

In 1895 he convinced G. F. Swift

that the annual output of the packing houses

of the stockyards, has been and still is states. In 1895 he convinced G. F. Swift

been built and brought to their present in August. The building is being erected at

a cost of \$25,000, and Mr. Donovan was the principal supporter of Purd Wright, one

Harriman, in raising the necessary funds

for it.

His adviser and closest friend is W.

T. Van Brunt, the president of the street

railway company and the representative of

H. Harriman in St. Joseph. While Mr.

Donovan has been engaged in the construction of the new building, completed in 1895 at a cost of \$25,000, he is awaiting the results

of a study of other exchange buildings throughout the country. It was Mr. Donovan's plan, and his office is in the center of the exchange, near the main entrance.

The improvement of South St. Joseph, the packing houses and stockyards, Mr. Van Brunt supported by the Harriman millions, has built up the great railroads and great St. Louis

Carrie Library, to be a branch of the

Free Library at Lake Contrary, has taken

the cost of the new

# THE ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

SUNDAY, JULY 20, 1902.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH, ST. LOUIS, JULY 20, 1902.

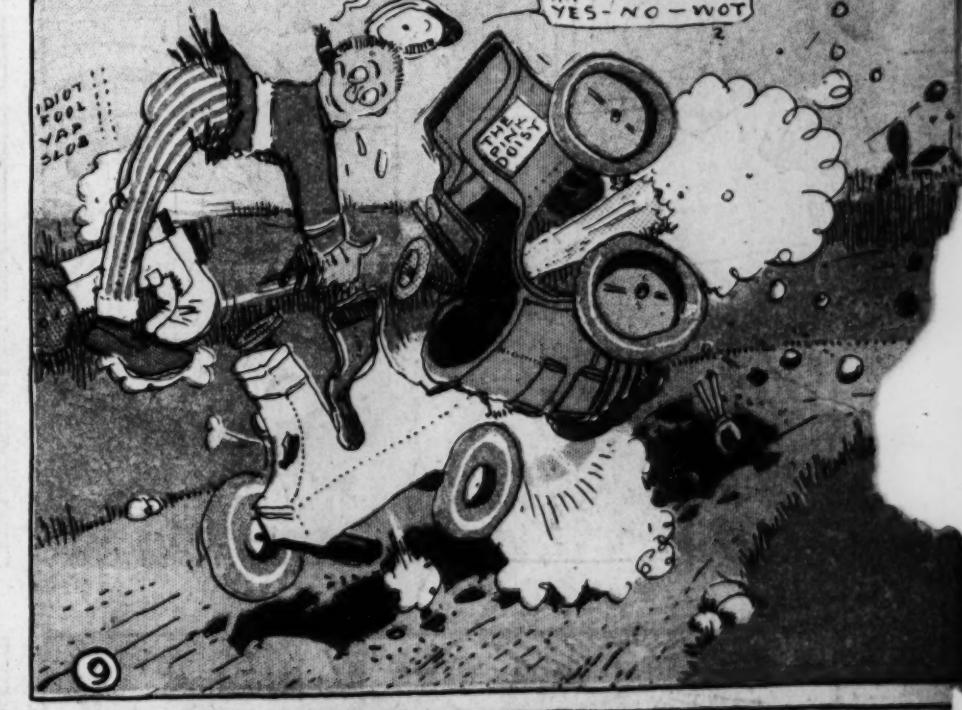
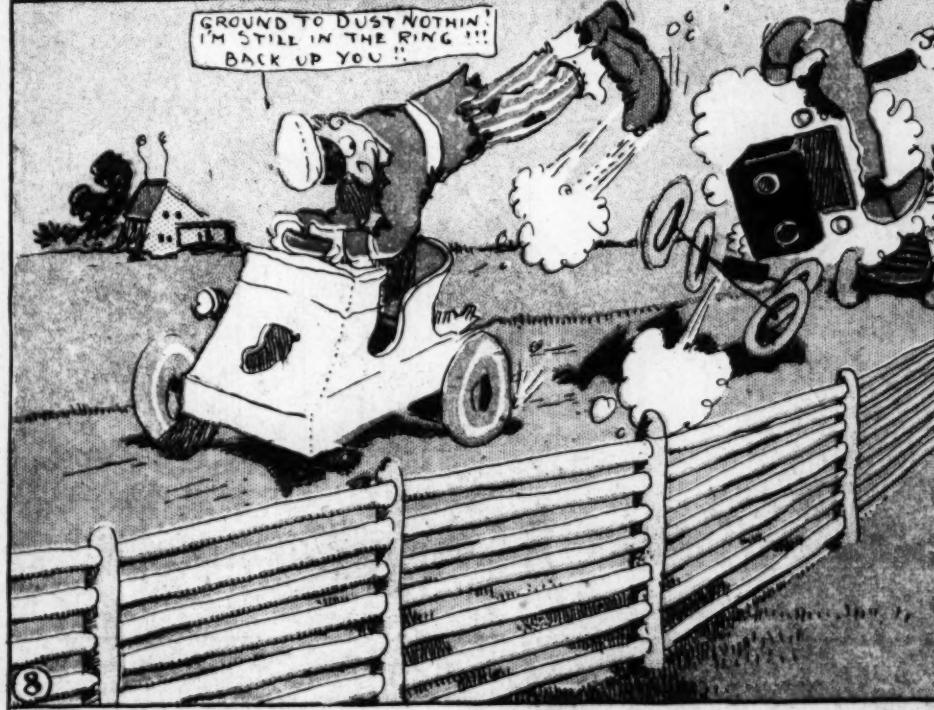
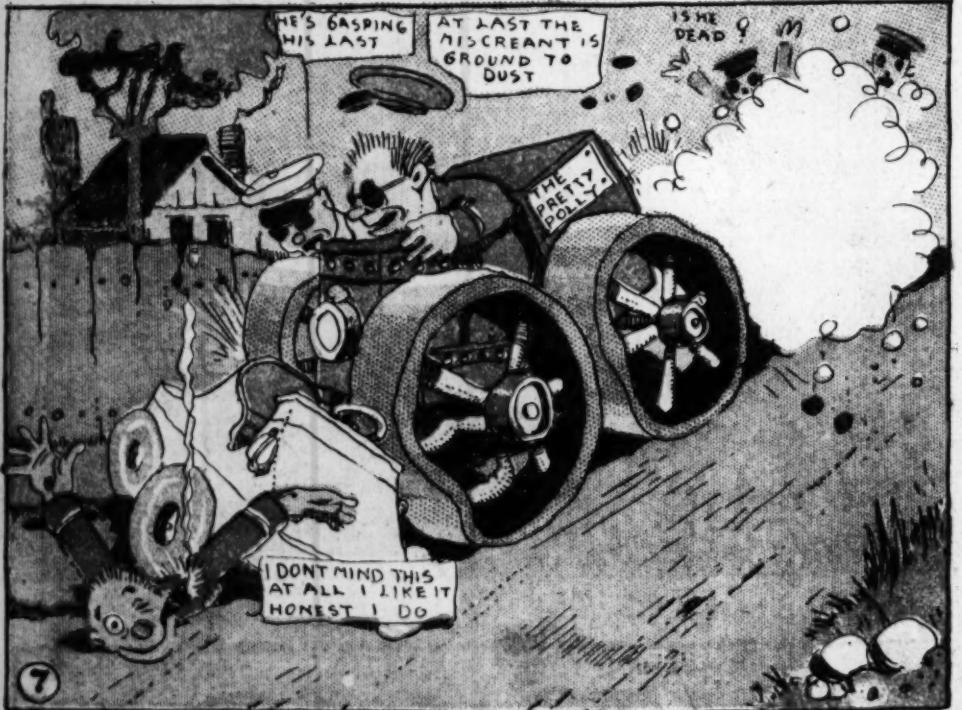
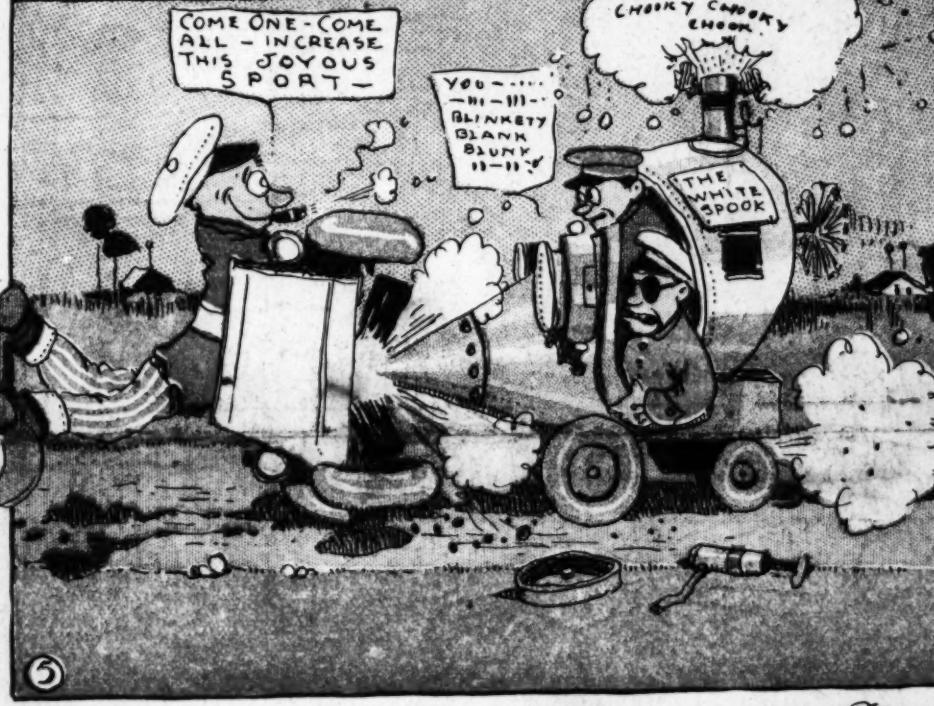
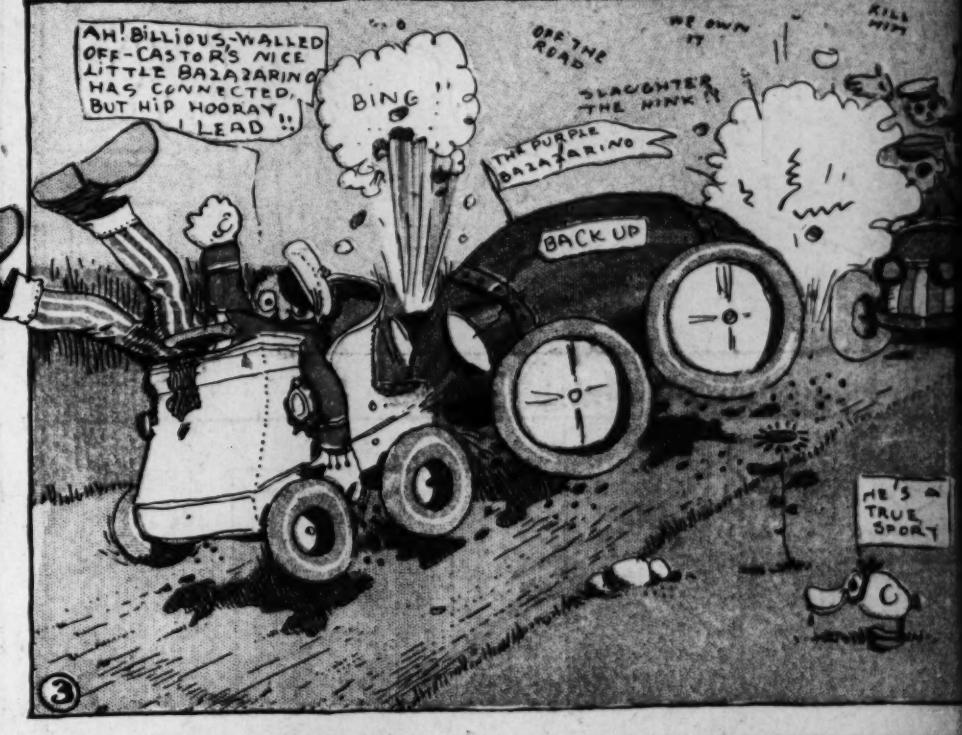
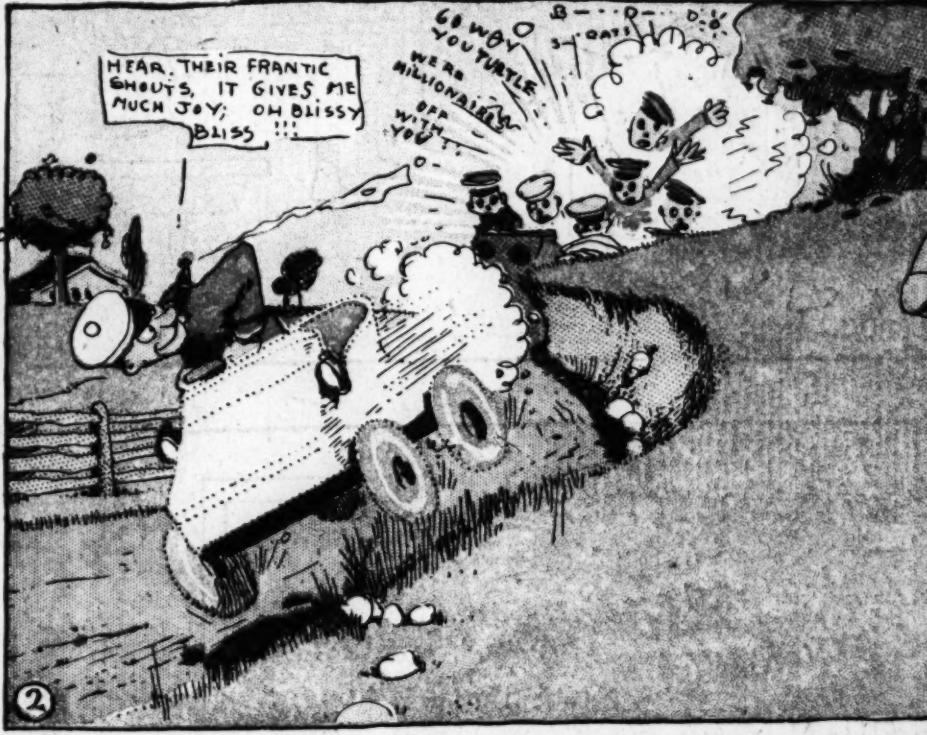
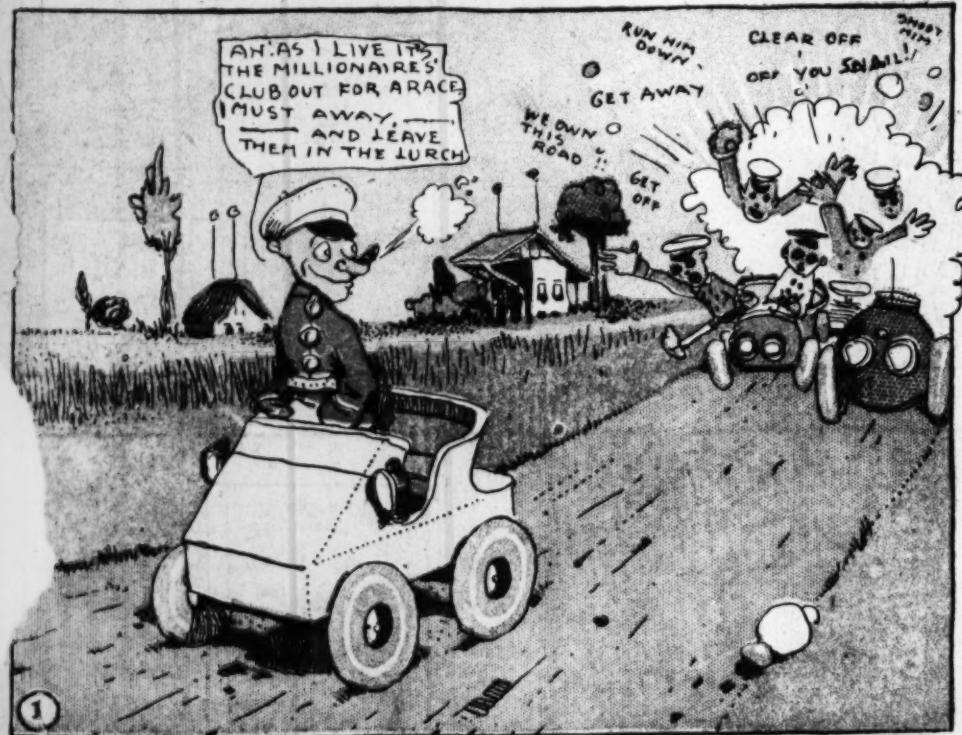
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FUNNY SIDE

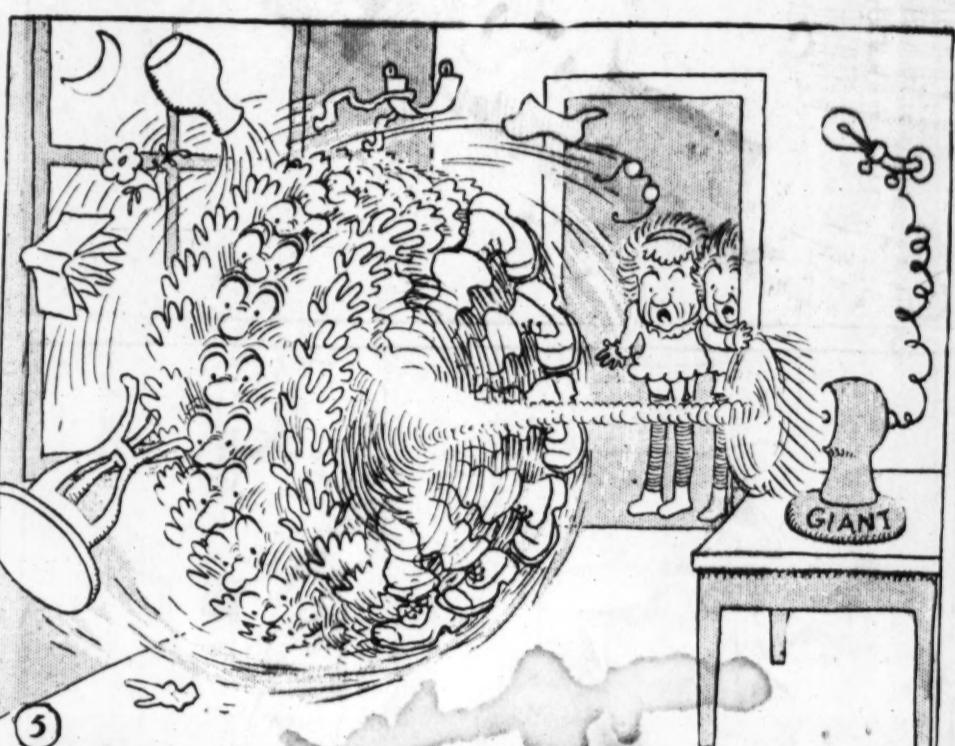
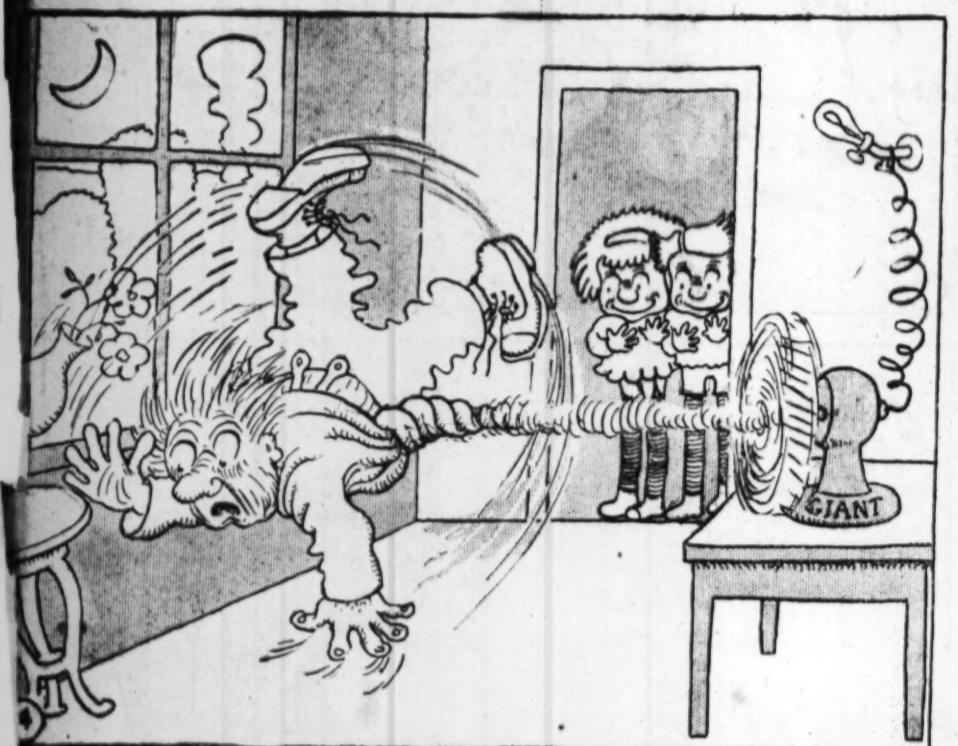
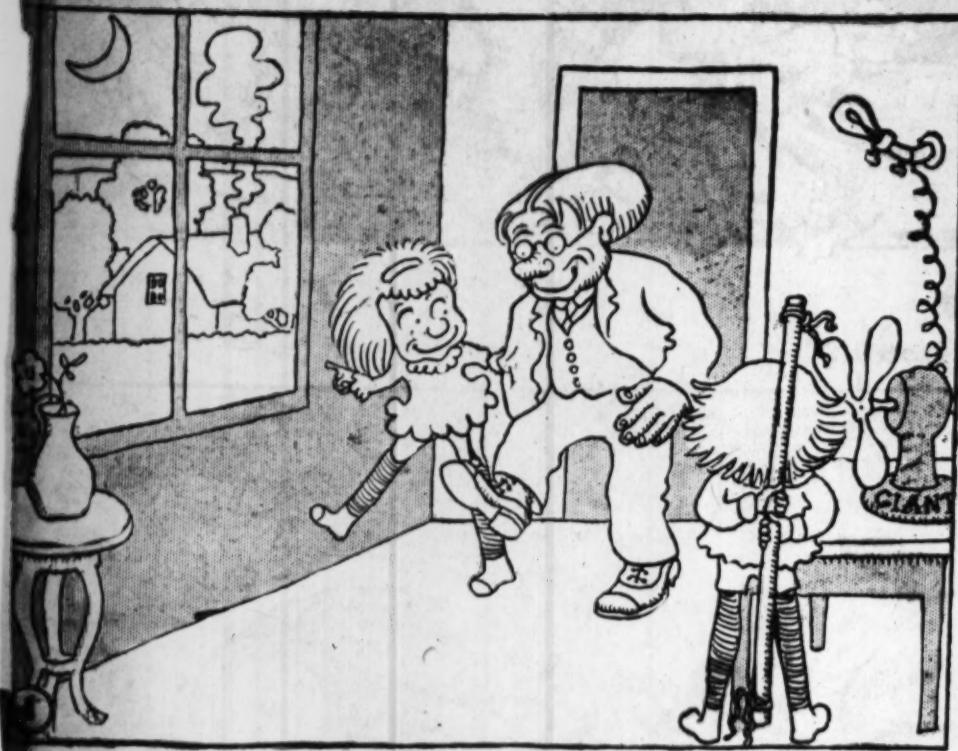
PROF. OTTO AND HIS AUTO

(How He Cured the Millionaires' Auto Club of Running People Down.)

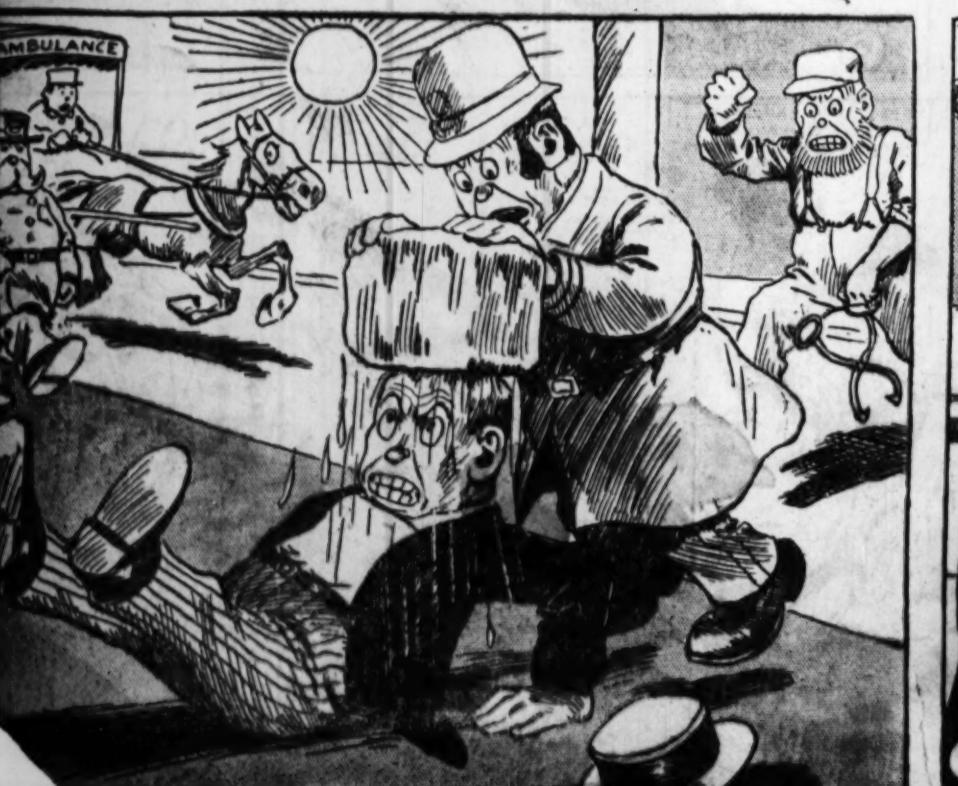
FUNNY SIDE



## EASY PAPA' GIVES AN IMITATION OF A WHIRLING DERVISH.



## POOR OLD CLARENCE THE COP! HE IS TRANSFERRED AGAIN.

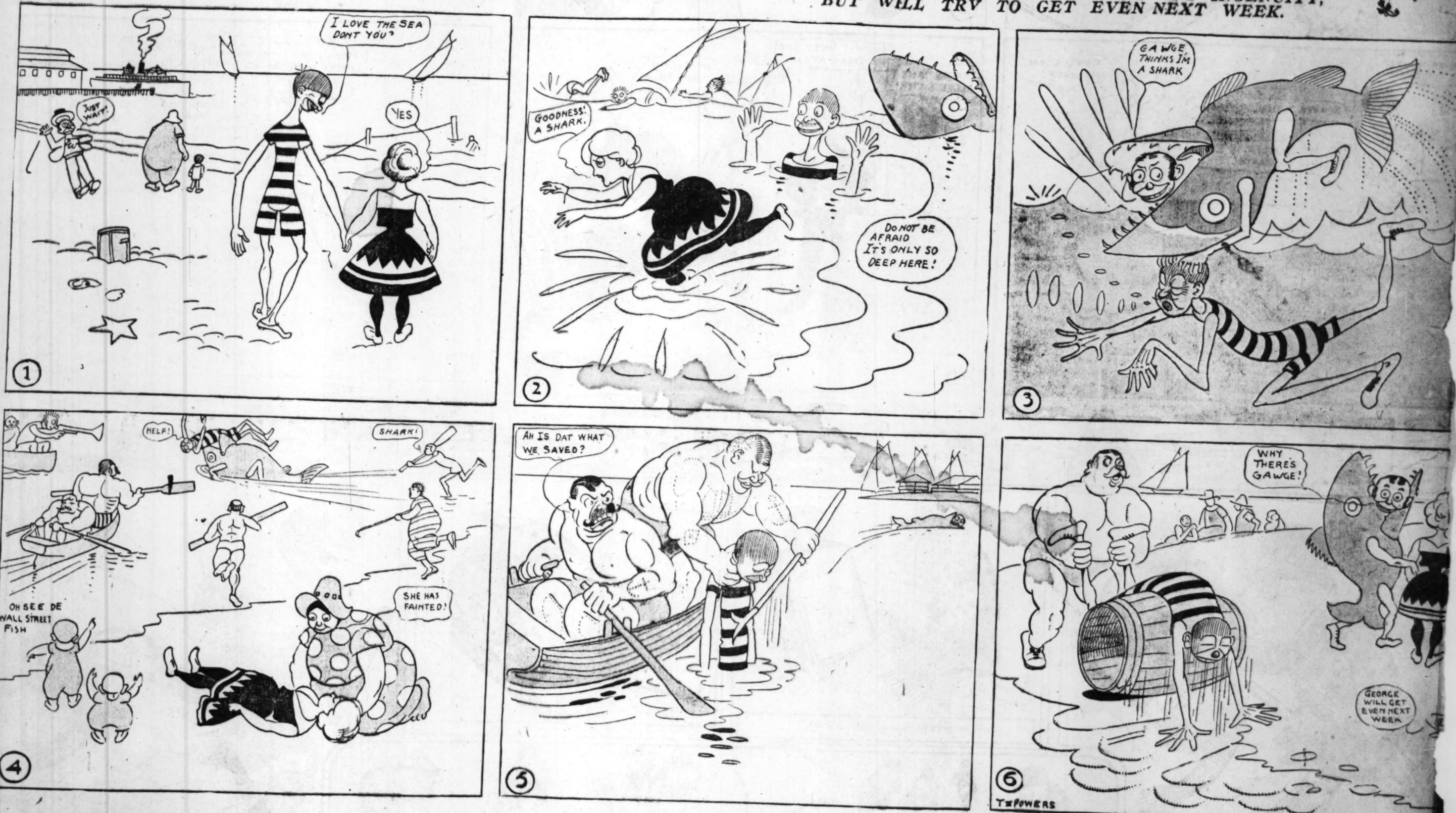


# MISCHIEVOUS WILLY HELPS GRANDPA TO "DO THE POLITE"



## CHOLLIE AND GAWGE:

GAWGE FALLS A VICTIM TO CHOLLIE'S INGENUITY, BUT WILL TRY TO GET EVEN NEXT WEEK.

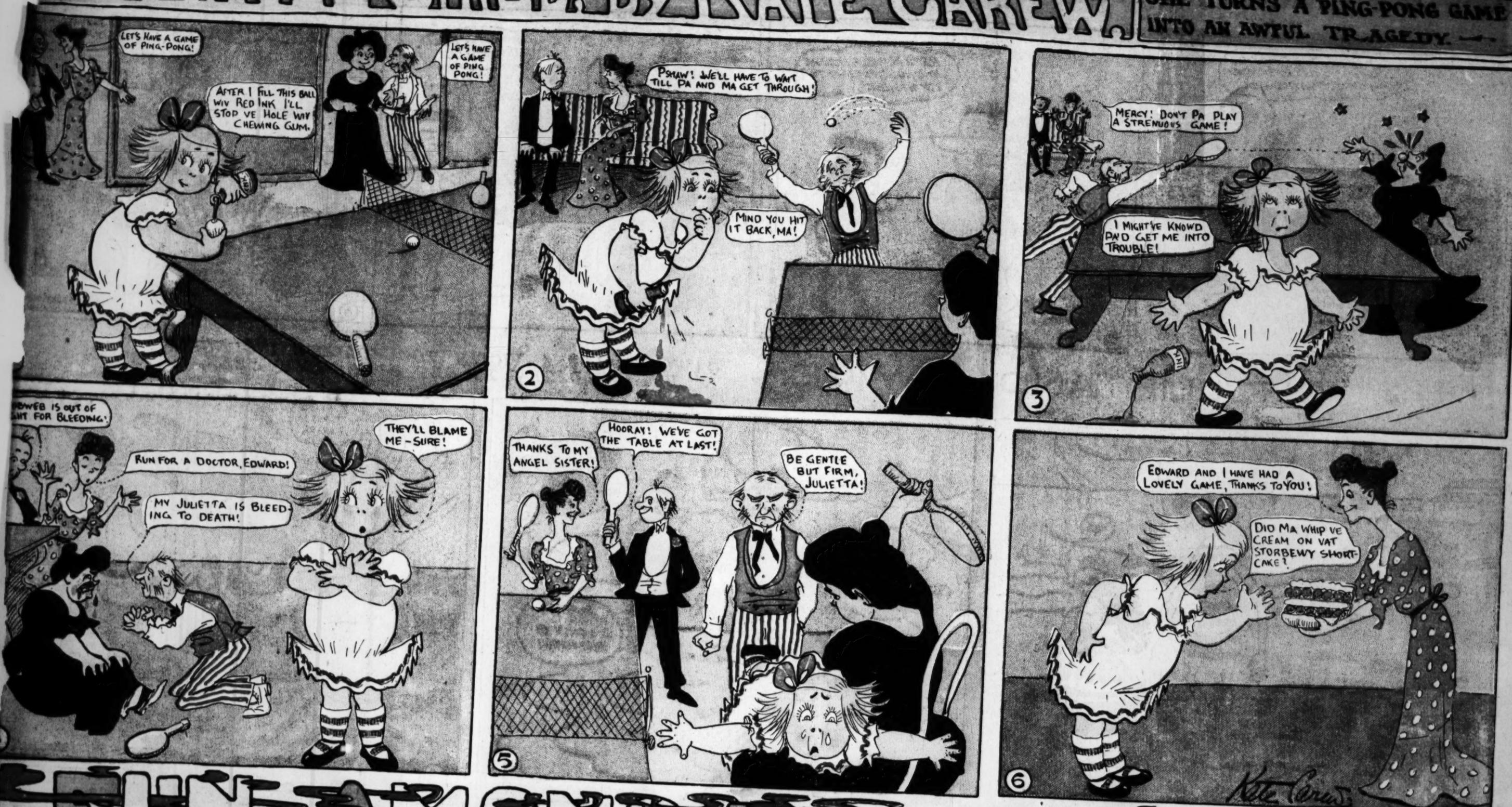


## MRS. BIGGERHALF AND HER SMALLER HALF--SHE TRIES TO BOARD A STREET CAR



# THE ANGEL CHILD, by KATE CAREW

SHE TURNS A PING-PONG GAME INTO AN AWFUL TRAGEDY.



Kate Carew

## FUN AT THE FISH MARKET

